

VOTES FOR WOMEN

VOL. V. (New Series), No. 237.

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"She went on growing and growing."—Alice in Wonderland.
WITH APOLOGIES TO MR. ARTHUR RACKHAM.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

The Government are still torturing the two brave women in Mountjoy Prison. Meanwhile, savage rioting has occurred at a football match in Belfast. Revolvers were used, and a hundred persons were injured, some of them seriously. No arrests were made! Here is a new illustration of the well-known fact that under a Liberal Government there is one law for voteless women and another law for men. Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans made a demonstration in the Dublin Theatre Royal at the close of a performance, when no panic could occur. The political malcontents at Belfast armed themselves with revolvers which they fired into a crowd of twelve thousand persons. By a miracle, life was not lost, but the difference between the men's riot at Belfast

and the women's protest in Dublin is as great as it could well be. Yet the two women who made the milder protest have been sent to five years' penal servitude, and the men rioters all go scot free. It is a scandal that Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans have not been already released.

The Prisoners' Release Inevitable

It is impossible for the Government to keep Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans in prison for five years, because they cannot feed them by force for that length of time. The order for release must come, and will come soon. Either the Government must give that order, or Death will give it. What is the Government's object in continuing this torture? The offence, if it be regarded as such, committed by the prisoners has had already more than its meed of

punishment, especially when the indulgence shown to the recent offences of men rebels is considered. The fact is that the Government care nothing about vindicating the law. Their simple and sole object is to break the spirit of the two prisoners. That they can never do. They may, however, break their body, and therefore effort to secure the release of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans must be continued and renewed. "Can you not remember you are a lady?" asked the Home Secretary of a member of the W.S.P.U. "Can you not remember that you are men?" is a question that may well be addressed to these cruel and reactionary Cabinet Ministers.

G.B.S. on Forcible Feeding

Mr. Bernard Shaw has provided the most telling argument for militancy that has ever yet been written. He shows that when women nerve themselves to make really serious protests against their disfranchisement, the Government must yield. He points out that whereas a prisoner who adopts the hunger strike can be released if she has committed a trifling offence, to release her after a few days if she has committed a serious offence is by no means so simple a matter. Forcible feeding cannot be continued during a long term of imprisonment because insanity or death must ensue. Cold logic dictates that a hunger striker shall be allowed to die of starvation. But even here the Government find no escape from their difficulty because—

If the Suffragists in Mountjoy are allowed to kill themselves, the horror which such an event will create, in spite of all logic, will be inspired by the Government, and not by the victims. And that is the final weakness of the position of the Government. If Dr. Crippen had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and he had declared that he would starve himself to death if not released, the Government might have counted on a very large degree of public sympathy in replying literally and seriously, "Starve yourself and be damned." But if it says that to Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans, the general feeling will be that though the prisoners will be starved, it is the Government who will be damned; and that will make all the difference.

The New Offices

We have to announce the removal of the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union from Clement's Inn to magnificent new premises in Kingsway. The growing importance of the Union and the expansion of its work has necessitated the taking of a whole building. Apart from the improved facilities for work afforded by the new premises, it is obviously a very great advantage to have in one of the great London thoroughfares this imposing building as a monument of the women's movement, and a constant witness to its vitality and importance. Clement's Inn is endeared to all W.S.P.U. members by many memories, and they leave it with many feelings of regret. Nevertheless, the removal to new and larger premises in a more public position is an event full of encouragement and meaning, and Lincoln's Inn House will soon be everything to the Suffragettes that Clement's Inn has been.

New Canadian Campaign Begins

As we informed our readers last week, Miss Barbara Wylie leaves for Canada by the "Empress of Ireland" to-day (Friday). A few days ago an absurd rumour was current that neither Miss Wylie nor any other militant Suffragist would be allowed to land at a Canadian port. The militants would not have been baffled even then, but the rumour had obviously no foundation, and Miss Wylie will meet with the courtesy and kindness which militant Suffragists are wont to receive at the hands of everyone save the Liberal Government of this country. The Canadian campaign is exciting great interest, and reports of its progress will be published in our columns.

The Midlothian Election

The loss of Midlothian is a great blow to the Government, and has very greatly improved the prospects of women's enfranchisement. The weaker the enemy grows, the more effective becomes the political pressure exerted by the W.S.P.U. We are unable to feel regret at the Labour candidate's failure to win the seat, because the Labour Party, whatever it may do in the constituencies, in Parliament simply reinforces the Government and is indistinguishable from the Liberal rank and file. If the Labour Members were to make their support of the Government conditional upon the introduction and passage of Woman Suffrage as a Government measure, then we should see a real advantage in the election of additional Labour M.P.'s.

The Real Criminals

The imprisonment of a young girl for manslaughter, and the escape from all punishment of the man who had ruined her and is primarily responsible for her crime, proves once again the urgent need of the enfranchisement of women. Judges may continue to deplore the state of the law, but Parliament will

never do justice as between man and woman until it is elected by an electorate which includes women. It is a mockery for the Prime Ministers to declare, as they unctuously do, that women are in no need of the vote for their protection. The judge in the recent manslaughter trial expressed his sorrow that the male culprit should go unpunished, and we agree with him; but we go further, and we say that the chief criminals are the politicians who fight against women's enfranchisement, and so keep women without defence.

Why Labour is Weak

Mr. Philip Snowden has not, since our reply to his observations on Woman Suffrage, made any further reference to the question. He has, however, written upon the Labour Party's weakness as disclosed at Midlothian and other by-elections. This weakness he attributes to the fact that the Labour programme too closely resembles and is so like an improvement upon the Liberal programme. In our opinion, it is not a question of programmes, but of the Labour Party's action in the House of Commons. The Labour Members are absolutely at the Government's beck and call, and behave just as the old Liberal-Labour Members did in the days before the present Labour Party came into existence. Until the Labour Members assert themselves and insist upon reforms desired of them being carried through by the Government, the elections will leave Labour candidates at the bottom of the poll.

The Attitude of Liberal Women

Every now and then hopes are entertained that the Liberal women will assert themselves, and, putting Principle before Party, will insist that the Liberal Government shall give votes to women. It is evident, however, that the women who are really progressive and really in earnest about the Suffrage question are ceasing to join the Women's Liberal Associations, which are degenerating more and more into associations for promoting purely Party interests. A proof of this is the amazing fact that the Liberal women of Dundee allowed Mr. Winston Churchill to deliver a long speech to them without discussing his own and the Government's attitude with regard to Votes for Women. What Mr. Churchill did say about Woman Suffrage was that

if his twelve local Parliaments should ever be established, some extension of women's political rights might be made in connection with their establishment. This suggests the question why the first of these Parliaments, that for Ireland, should not be elected by women. But that is a question to which Mr. Churchill gave no answer. The Liberal women forgot their dignity as women, but fortunately militant Suffragists were present, and though they were ejected, their protests were made. Mrs. Churchill made a speech in which she said: "All women must feel a sense of humiliation and degradation at the scenes which I have just witnessed." We quite agree with Mrs. Churchill. The violent ejection of women who have simply uttered a demand for political freedom, must cause other women who remain ignobly silent to feel bitter humiliation and deep degradation.

THE M.P.U.—A YEAR'S WORK

The Second Annual Report of the Men's Political Union, which we have received, is a record of excellent work, and the Union can well claim that "it has been of material assistance to the W.S.P.U." The Men's Political Union have helped the cause by speaking at meetings, by taking part in processions and fairs, by protesting at Cabinet Ministers' meetings, helping at by-elections, and in many other ways. During the year under consideration five members were sentenced to prison: Mr. Abbey, for attempting to throw a message into the Cabinet Council; Mr. Franklin, for throwing a message at Mr. Churchill's house; Mr. Victor Duval, for taking the number of a constable ("obstruction"); Mr. Macdougall, for throwing a bag at Mr. Lloyd George's motor-car; and Mr. Ball, for smashing two windows. Mr. Abbey and Mr. Franklin carried out the hunger-strike and were forcibly fed; Mr. Ball's case will be fresh in the minds of our readers. Mention is made also of the case of Mr. Hawkins, who won £100 damages and costs from the Liberals of Bradford, and of the judge's decision that a person must be requested to leave a meeting before he can be forcibly ejected.

Mr. Snowden's expressions of opinion on Woman Suffrage, dealt with by Miss Christabel Pankhurst in last week's VOTES FOR WOMEN, appeared in the *Christian Commonwealth*.



Daily Sketch.

Who said a woman could not keep a secret? Miss Christabel Pankhurst has reason to be proud of the loyalty of the rank and file of the W.S.P.U.—"Liverpool Evening Express."

A QUESTION OF ETHICS

"These women might come out to-morrow if they chose."—*Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna, House of Commons, 1912.*

"If I cannot return without calling myself guilty, I will never return. That is not the way for me to return to my country. If another way can be found which does not derogate from the fame and honour of Dante, that will I take with no lagging steps. But if by no such way Florence may be entered, then will I re-enter Florence never."—*Dante in Exile, 1316.*

Such was the answer of one of the greatest figures of the age to the offer of mere politicians. He died in exile.

Such is in spirit the answer of honour-loving minds to the mockery of the mere politician of to-day. In this spirit lived and died the men and women who have built up the greatness of the England of our love. Not by surrender did they win their place in the roll of honour in our fair island story.

Instances of this spirit must occur to everyone with even a vague knowledge of history: Cranmer, who in weakness and human dread of bodily torture failed for a moment, only to stand forth again, a model of fortitude, an example to stimulate the weakest among us. Latimer and Ridley, burnt at the stake together, "not accepting deliverance," lighting "a candle in England not to be put out for ever." Sir Thomas More, beheaded for refusing to swear to what he did not honestly believe. Friar Forest, suffering a death of hideous cruelty rather than deny his Faith: "Take me," he said, "cut me to pieces, burn, hang, do what you like, I will be true to my Faith." The Fellows of Magdalen, that famous College at which our own Prince of Wales is soon to take up his residence, were driven forth to poverty rather than give up the privilege of their College to elect its own President unrestricted by orders from any outside body, however powerful. One more example, that pathetic incident in that Agony of France, the September Massacres. The Princess de Lamballe, asked by her judges to save her own life by uttering insulting words about her Queen and friend, Marie Antoinette, answered with gentle dignity, "I cannot say that, it is not in my heart." She walked out to ghastly death at the hands of the mob. She might have gone forth free, but her loyalty and truth were stronger than love of life and safety. Her name is honoured wherever her story is known.

It will be sad for England and the world when this spirit is unrecognised. Happily there are among us thousands of men and women willing to stand forth for a cause, and to brave insult and calumny and torture, in defence of principle and of one another. If only we can, men and women alike, who have the good of England at heart, overcome the fear of ridicule, that nightmare of so many of us, that ridicule and senseless raving will cease, the tables will be turned, and honour will be given to whom honour is due.

M. E. ANDREWS.

DORKING AND HOLMWOOD CAMPAIGN

Organisers: Miss C. A. L. Marsh and Miss H. Gordon Liddle, 43, Howard Road, Dorking

The special campaign to protest against the threatened sale of the furniture at The Mascot, Holmwood, by the Government to pay the costs of the prosecution in the Conspiracy Trial, is now in huge swing. Two or three meetings are being held daily. The date of the sale is not yet announced, but much indignation is felt locally at the action of the Treasury in seizing the house during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. The campaign opened with a very successful meeting on Tuesday evening in Dorking, when Mrs. Cameron Swan and Mrs. Cather were the speakers. A meeting will be held every evening at 6.30 in Dorking, opposite the "White Horse." The loan of a motor-car would be much appreciated, as there is a great deal of ground to cover. Contributions towards the expenses are needed, and should be sent to the above address. Gratefully acknowledged: The Misses Sotheman, £4 4s.

Meetings Arranged

Thursday, Sept. 19, Holmwood, 6.30 p.m., Miss West, Miss M. Brackenbury; Dorking, 6.30 p.m., Miss Brackenbury, Miss Marsh.

Friday, Sept. 20, Flint Hill, 6.30 p.m., Miss Hardy, Mrs. Cather; Ockley, 6.30 p.m., Mrs. Cameron Swan, Miss Marsh; Dorking, 6.30 p.m., Miss Liddle, Miss Hicks, M.A.

Saturday, Sept. 21, Westcott, 6.30 p.m., Miss M. Brackenbury, Miss West; Dorking, 6.30 p.m., Miss Brackenbury.

Monday, Sept. 23, Holmwood, 6.30 p.m., Miss Marsh; Dorking, 6.30 p.m., Miss Naylor.

Tuesday, Sept. 23, Dorking, 6.30 p.m., Miss Naylor.

Wednesday, Sept. 24, Dorking, 6.30 p.m., Miss Liddle, Mrs. Cather.

IRISHWOMAN'S COMMITTEE FOR SECURING VOTES UNDER THE HOME RULE BILL

Many thanks to all those who have sent in names during the past week. It is hoped that Irish Suffragists will do their utmost to gain further names for this Committee, so that the campaign may go forward throughout the country. Hitherto Irishwomen have borne little of the brunt of the women's fight; they cannot therefore stand aside now when the key to an important position lies in their grasp. Funds are most urgently needed, and all those who have sent in their names are asked to send donations. If this work of gaining support for Mr. Snowden's Amendment to the Home Rule Bill is to be thoroughly done, money must be forthcoming. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Christich, 10s.; Miss A. Connor Smith, £2. (Names and all contributions to be sent to the Secretaries, Miss A. Connor Smith, Miss L. Geraldine Lennox, 43, Kempford Gardens, Earl's Court, London, S.W.)

THE SUFFRAGETTES' NEW HOME

Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway

This year is the sixth of the London existence of the Women's Social and Political Union, and it is to be marked by a big event, the removal of the Union into its new home, one of the most striking buildings in the broad, central road known as Kingsway. Six years! The Union began in

one room, and now it finds its present accommodation (twenty-seven rooms at Clement's Inn and fourteen in Charing Cross Road) totally inadequate for its enormous activities. Year by year new offices have been added to the old rooms; the departments have been scattered over practically every floor of Clement's Inn, and one department, the Woman's Press, has even had to be lodged out!

Members of the Union will never forget Clement's Inn, the scene of so many events in the militant campaign; but as they are always looking forward and not back, they will welcome the new home, not only for its beauty and its suitability, but as an actual proof of the triumphant progress of the Union.

Built with all the latest conveniences of a business house, Lincoln's Inn House was suggested as suitable for "an important Government office." It has a greater destination—it will be the headquarters not of a Government department, but of the greatest movement in the history of the world.

And indeed it is worthy of its destiny. Five floors high and built of Portland stone in Italian Renaissance style, supported by four rounded pillars, it stands out even among the other fine buildings in the street. The main door opens into a grand hall supported on columns, with a vaulted ceiling 21ft high, and arched windows. This will be a fitting home for the Woman's Press. At the rear is an office with a domed light, and all round is a gallery which will be divided into offices, while below is a huge basement, to be occupied by the publishing department of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

A fine tiled staircase runs to all the floors, as well as an electric lift.

The first and third floors contain four front and two back offices; the second floor has a magnificent oak-panelled room, to be used as general offices; this is 38ft by 20ft, with three large front windows, as well as two good rooms at the back.

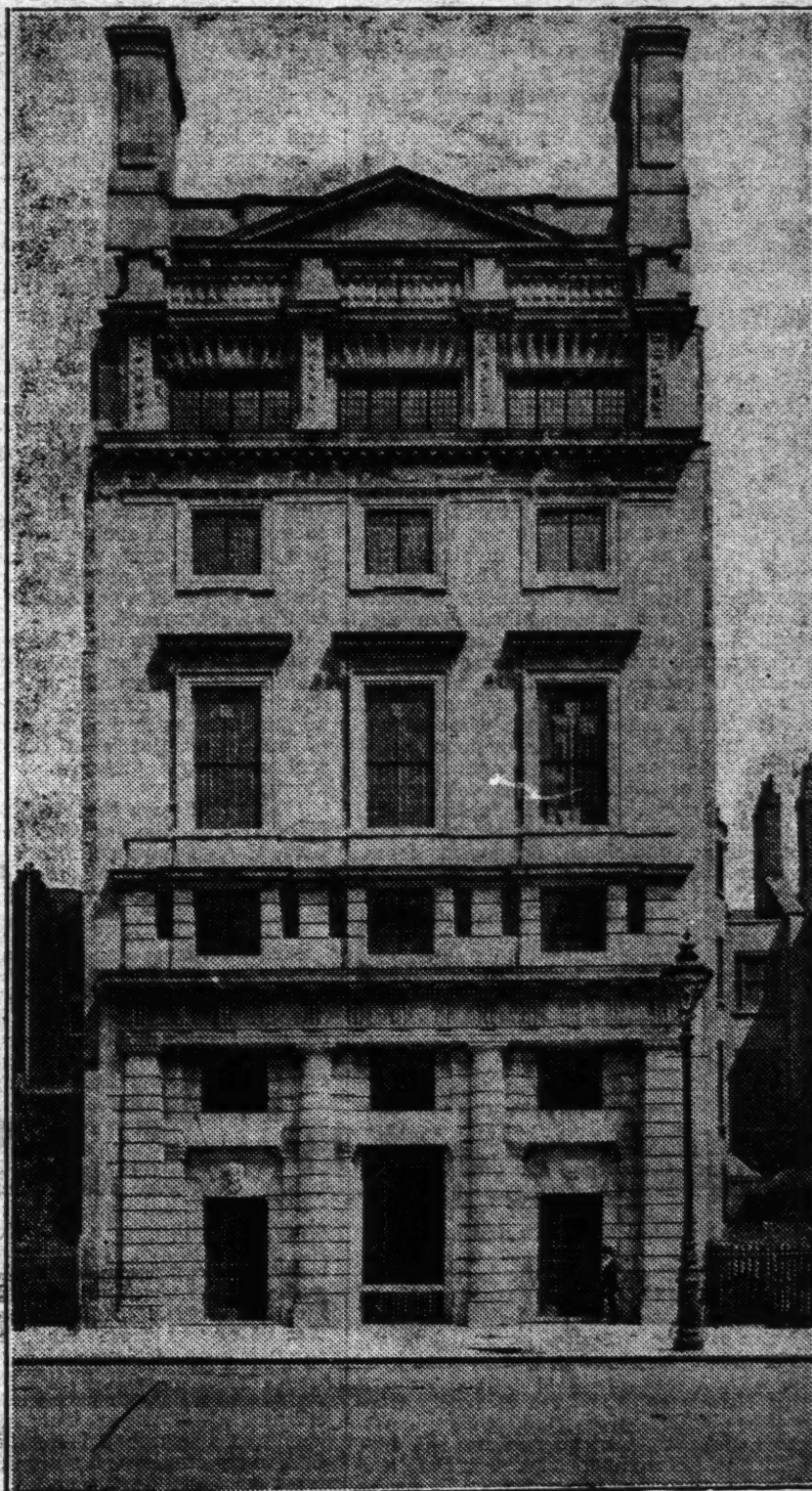
The three fine front rooms on the fourth floor will be occupied by the editorial department of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Here, too, are large offices at the rear. The fifth floor has three large rooms opening by French windows on to a stone balcony, and at the back is a caretaker's flat. A short staircase leads to the roof, with a unique view; from this vantage point the surrounding houses appear quite dwarfed.

Such is a brief description of the Suffragettes' fine new home. Every inch of space will be fully utilised, for here have to be housed all the departments—rooms for the Honorary Secretaries and Organisers, for the Editorial, advertisement, and publishing staffs of VOTES FOR WOMEN, the Treasury, the General Offices, the information department, newspaper and other filing rooms, indexing rooms, banner department, and for the large secretarial staff.

The move, which will be made early next month, will be a formidable undertaking, but we venture to prophesy that there will be no hitch in the work of

any of the departments. The police raid and search in March made no difference to the Union's activities—and in comparison a mere move is a bagatelle!

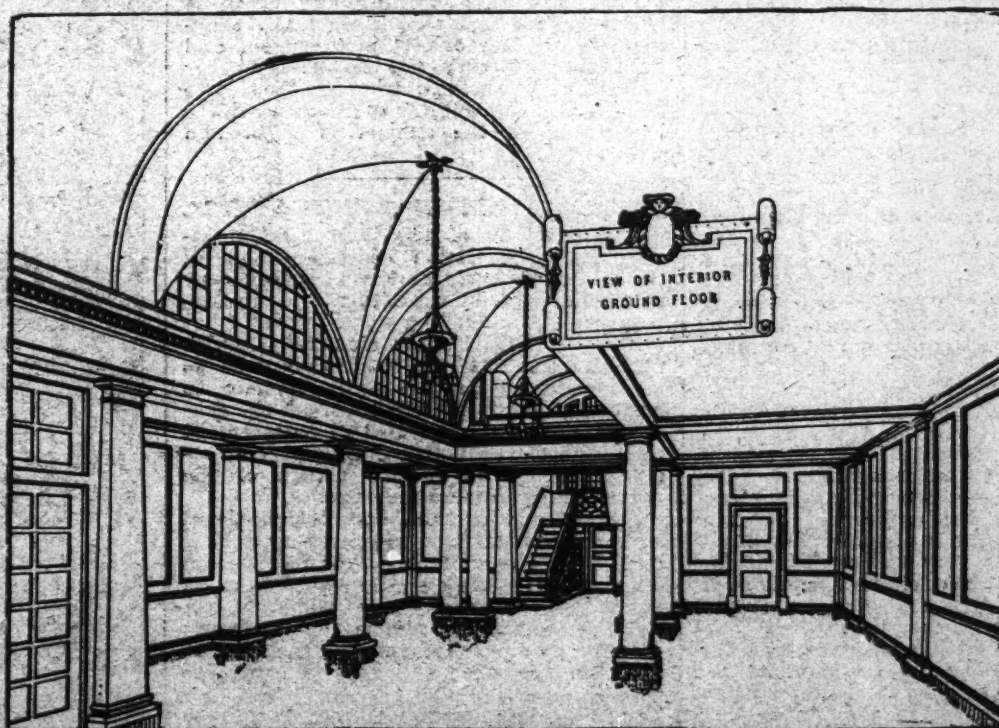
In December the new offices will be "At Home" on the occasion of the Christmas Fair; and by that time work will have settled down as though the



THE SUFFRAGETTES' NEW HOME
Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway

Union had never worked anywhere else. No, nothing but Lincoln's Inn House would have answered the Union's needs—and Lincoln's Inn House is likely to answer them completely—for the present!

With a Union like the W.S.P.U., however, there is no such thing as finality, and it is already rumoured that it has its eye on the Crystal Palace, not to speak of that other building nearer home, with the peculiarly interesting name, the Hammerstein Palace!



The Hall where the Woman's Press will be housed

FORCIBLE FEEDING DENOUNCED ONCE MORE

"The abominable and illegal expedient of forcible feeding."—Mr. George Bernard Shaw

"This New Mediæval Horror."—Mr. William de Morgan.

Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans are still being forcibly fed in Mountjoy Prison. This abominable treatment of women who are fighting for political recognition has roused widespread controversy in the Press, and we quote below, in addition to further medical opinion, the views of Mr. George Bernard Shaw and Mr. William de Morgan.

In a letter to one of the Glasgow W.S.P.U. organisers, the Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland said: "The necessity for the procedure to which you refer is the cause of deep regret to His Excellency and to all members of the Government and officials."

We ask the Government once more: "Then why not take the only way of putting an end to all militant action—give votes to women?"

OPINIONS ON FORCIBLE FEEDING

A Medical Journal

The report by Sir Victor Horsley, Mr. Mansell Moullin, and Dr. Agnes Saville on the forcible feeding of Suffrage prisoners has provoked a correspondence in the *British Medical Journal*. Some correspondents complain of the introduction of "political" matter, and do not see that the question is one which involves the whole status and ethics of the medical profession. Dr. Robert Bradley writes: "I am surprised that medical men can be found to carry out such operations, which I consider to be degrading them to the level of common executioners."

An excellent letter also appears from Dr. Barbara Tehaykovsky, who says: "From medical and other evidence, the physical condition of the prisoners so fed (either with or without resistance) is considerably worse than before feeding—for example, sepsis of nose, throat, and mouth, lung conditions, dyspepsia from large, cold quantities of food introduced into contracted stomach, &c."

"Obviously, then, forcible feeding in these cases has not prevented starvation, or at least cannot be said to have been administered with the result of improving the physical condition of the patient who is unwilling or unable to take food, for it has actually reduced her to a condition of collapse, rendering further forcible feeding, or, indeed, detention in prison, unsafe. Further, forcible feeding has the result (unintentional, of course) of terminating the sentence prematurely."

"It seems, then, that the twofold purpose, (1) to prevent starvation, (2) to prevent termination of sentence, is not fulfilled, and I cannot see the *raison d'être* of prison doctors continuing to administer the treatment, unless, indeed, they are called upon by the special nature of their appointments to administer treatment that can only be regarded as punishment, in the shape of physical and mental torture."

"If this is so, the time is surely ripe for the medical profession, through its organisation, to protest against the imposition on its members of duties that are distinctly unprofessional, for it is probably difficult, if not impossible, for any individual medical officer to refuse to carry out the instructions of his authority."

"Are prison doctors called upon to render purely medical services, and, are they in order, as members of the medical profession, in administering a form of treatment to the patients under their care which rapidly reduces these to a serious condition of invalidity? Even in Russia, during the savage flogging of prisoners, the prison doctor stands by and raises his hand when, in his opinion, the prisoner has had enough. Here, apparently, the prison doctor administers the torture himself, and then decides from the prisoner's physical condition when she has had enough of his treatment."

Mr. George Bernard Shaw

In the course of a letter published in most of the newspapers on Tuesday last, Mr. Shaw says:—

"Hitherto the Government has stupidly and angrily attempted to escape from the dilemma by the abominable and illegal expedient of forcible feeding. It has been guilty of violence and torture in its prisons; and it has tried to excuse itself by lying and insolence in Parliament. At that game it has been ignominiously beaten. It has had to release the women, and to confess its own impudent mendacity concerning the cruelty and danger of its illegal methods."

"But this plan of finally releasing the prisoners, after torturing them as much as the prison authorities dare, is clearly only applicable to short sentences, with regard to which the Home Secretary can be assured that the unfortunate women have received in the course of a few days' forcible feeding a very full equivalent for the miseries of the unexpired portions of their sentence. The moment the women go on to graver crimes, this illegal compounding of a month's imprisonment for a week's torture is no longer possible."

"An attempt to give the Mountjoy prisoners an equivalent in forcible feeding for three and a half years' penal servitude would probably end either in killing them or driving them mad. The result of that

might be that other Suffragists might be goaded into doing something that would be punished by a sentence of penal servitude for life."

"My conclusion, therefore, is that if the prisoners in Mountjoy are determined to commit suicide by starvation, they must be allowed to do so, and that the Government could not be held responsible for their deaths if it could convince the public that the prisoners had plenty of food within their reach."

"This is the cold logic of the matter; and it has been evident to intelligent observers for some time that the moment the militant Suffragists overstepped the line which separates what I may call pardonable ructions from offences against public safety, which no community can be persuaded to tolerate, they would drive the Government back on this cold logic."

The Government's Responsibility

"I need hardly add that the responsibility for allowing things to reach such an extremity is, in my opinion, a much heavier one for the Government than for the Suffragists, because on the point at issue between them the Government is in the wrong and the Suffragists are in the right. If, therefore, the Suffragists in Mountjoy are allowed to kill themselves, the horror which such an event will create, in spite of all logic, will be inspired by the Government, and not by the victims. And that is the final weakness of the position of the Government."

"If Dr. Crippen had been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and he had declared that he would starve himself to death if not released, the Government might have counted on a very large degree of public sympathy in replying literally and seriously: 'Starve yourself and be damned.'"

"But if it says that to Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans, the general feeling will be that, though the prisoners will be starved, it is the Government who will be damned; and that will make all the difference."

Mr. William de Morgan

Mr. William de Morgan, the well-known novelist, writing to a correspondent, admits that he considers the prison authorities' anxious care of the Suffragettes as so much hypocrisy. He gives a graphic picture of what would happen if one of the victims died, and says:—

"There would have been, however, only one ugly contingency that nothing short of a subversion of the usage of centuries could have averted—the coroner's inquest. Conceive the position of an ill-advised medical practitioner who had plugged the lung of a refractory lady with wholesome prison food, and choked her before she could explain that his accursed gutta-serena abomination had been thrust into her larynx! Had I been in the position of one of these men, forced to act against his conscience—I give them that credit!—by a Law which confuses with right, and a Science which has not yet discriminated between surgery and barbarity, I trust that I should either have said to my employers, 'I am under no contract to be a devil,' and thrown up my appointment; or at least concocted better shuffles and excuses for my subservience than I have yet met with in palliation of theirs."

"It is, then, because—will I nill I—I disbelieve in toto the professions of the perpetrators of this new mediæval horror, that they have been actuated by purely benevolent motives towards the infatuated women who were putting their own lives in danger, and because these professions suggest to me the names of Tartuffe and Pecksniff, Joseph Surface and Uriah Heep, that I have to fight against a disposition to forget that all violence soever—according to my ethical system—is wrong, and that nothing can make it right. Blood is stronger than the chalice of a weak official justification, and my heart goes out to the victims of a sheer unqualified diabolism, whether they have or have not run counter to my own private conviction on the subject of right and wrong."

FROM WOMEN IN SOUTH AFRICA

The secretary of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa sends us the following copy of a letter sent by them to the Home Secretary:—

"Sir,—On behalf of an association which numbers some fifteen hundred women as its members, we have the honour to present to you our protest against the continued refusal of the British Government to recognise the political character of offences committed in the course of the agitation for Woman Suffrage."

"By law and custom, both international and British, the recognition of a political motive for the commission even of serious crimes entitles the offender a consideration not accorded to ordinary criminals. A striking instance of this is the treatment received by our countryman, Dr. Jameson, after his conviction under the Foreign Enlistment Act in 1896. Recently the Suffragist leaders imprisoned for conspiracy were accorded treatment as first-class misdemeanants on the same grounds. In spite of this, women convicted of the offence

for inciting to which those leaders were sentenced were detained in the second division, and there is no security that Suffragists will not in future be treated in the same manner."

We submit that the differentiation against agitators in the Woman Suffrage movement cannot be defended either on legal or moral grounds, and we respectfully urge the British Government to extend to them the privileges reserved by other civilised nations for those who break the law from honourable motives.—We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

President: M. EMMA MACINTOSH.
Secretary: IDA G. HYETT.

THE CAMPAIGN IN DUBLIN

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Grace Roe, Kilworth Hotel, Kildare Street, Dublin

The Organiser reports:—

The Phoenix Park Demonstration was followed up last Friday night by a crowded meeting in the Ancient Concert Rooms, Dublin, which seats about a thousand people. The meeting was called to arouse popular feeling in favour of the immediate release of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans from Mountjoy Prison. Miss Georgina Brackenbury and Miss West spoke to a most enthusiastic audience, each of the speakers receiving an ovation. The Dublin people are, indeed, easily roused to sympathy for a great cause. They are as quickly roused to anger on occasion, and at this meeting there was at question time an outburst of indignation when a man rose to put questions to the speakers. The meeting has been highly praised on all sides, except, of course, by the Press.

On Saturday we sold VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets for just an hour and a half. Three hundred copies of this issue were sold on the Friday and Saturday. A large number of leaflets on forcible feeding are being distributed, and VOTES FOR WOMEN is being sold in the streets.

This campaign has cost a great deal of money. Will anyone who can help financially write to Miss Grace Roe.

LONDON OPEN-AIR CAMPAIGN

W.S.P.U. Organiser: Miss Garrett, 4, Clement's Inn

The Organiser reports:—Thanks to the speakers and chairmen who have helped to make this campaign such a success. Although it is still holiday time, we have been able to hold the average of three meetings every night, besides several dinner-hour meetings, and the fine Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday last. Here the speakers were Mrs. Cecil Porch (chair) and Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Leonora Tyson. An enormous crowd gathered round the platform almost as soon as the lorry had taken up its pitch; all appeared most eager to hear the speakers, and with a very few exceptions the audience was most sympathetic. The announcement was made that the Hyde Park Sunday meeting would in future be held by the M.P.U., and to show that men and women are working

together in the movement, there would always be both a woman and a man speaker. Thanks to all who helped to make this meeting such a great success. At other meetings, Lambeth, Westminster, Pimlico, St. Pancras, and Southwark, there have been sympathetic crowds, with only here and there a little opposition, due chiefly to misunderstandings, aggravated by mis-statements in the daily Press. In nearly every case opponents ended by agreeing with the speakers, and helping to pass the resolution condemning the action of the Government in torturing the women in Mountjoy Prison. We hope to continue holding meetings all next week, and good speakers are needed for some of the best pitches. Will all those who will help in chalking, chairing, and speaking send in their names to the Organiser at once, when detailed information will be sent to them? At all these meetings VOTES FOR WOMEN has sold well. Paper-sellers are also needed in this campaign.

We are glad to note that local branches of the I.L.P. are passing resolutions protesting against the sentences.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING ON TOWER HILL

The meeting which the Kensington W.S.P.U. is organising to be held on Tower Hill, at 4.30 to-morrow, Saturday is already assured of great success.

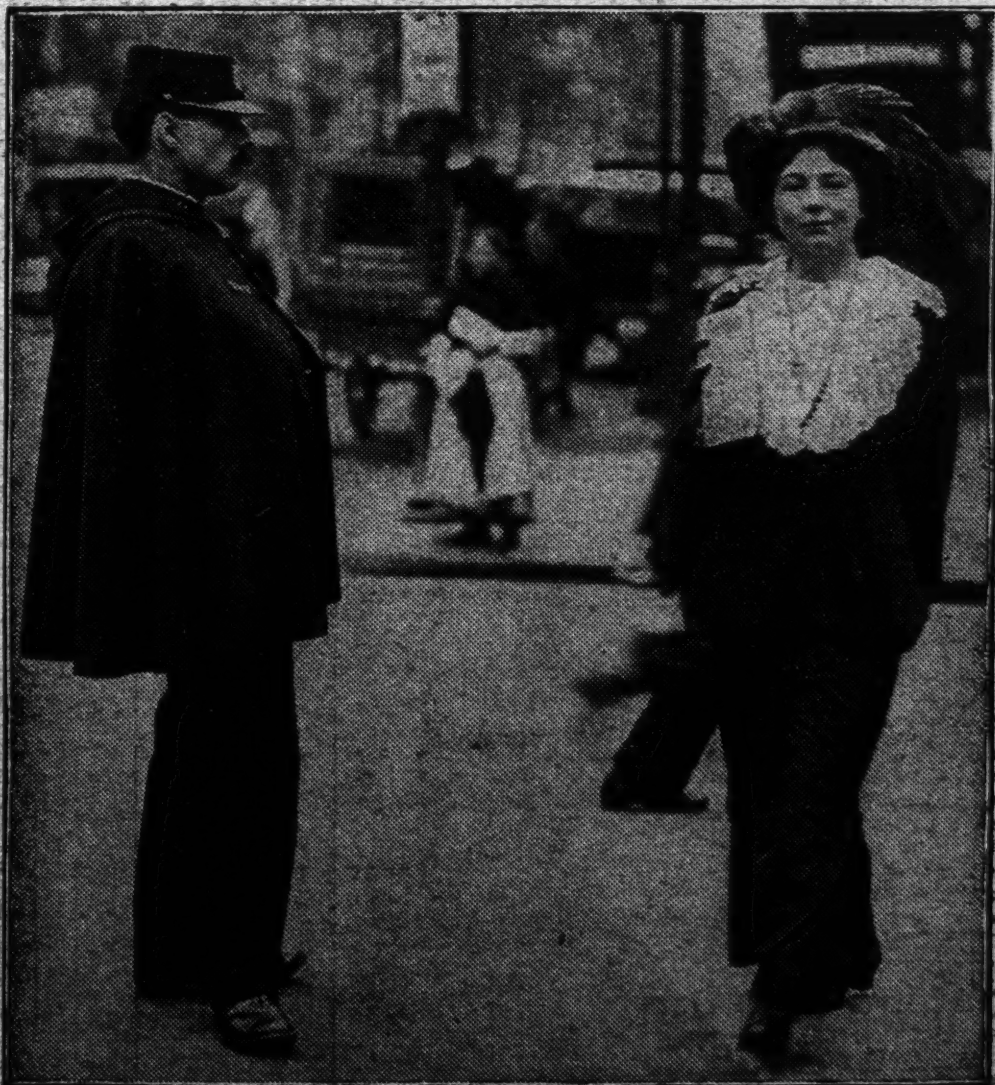
The speakers will include Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Naylor, Miss Hicks, M.A., and Miss Leonora Tyson.

Previous to the meeting a procession will march from King's Cross Railway Station, forming up in Chesterfield Street, to Tower Hill. Members and friends are asked to meet for the forming up at 2.30, bringing their banners. Route of Procession: Pentonville Road, City Road, Old Street, Great Eastern Street, Commercial Street, Whitechapel, Aldgate, Minorities, Tower Hill.

The object of the meeting is to uphold the courageous action of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans, and to protest against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the Government in Mountjoy Prison.

Throughout this week large daily meetings have been held on Tower Hill, when the speakers have been much touched by the sympathy extended to them.

Paper Sellers are urgently needed along the route of the Procession. Members are asked to make every effort to help with this very important work, and to come to the Press Cart, which will be at the starting point at 3 p.m., for supplies and instructions.



Miss Christabel Pankhurst in Paris

Daily Sketch.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST IN PARIS

No sooner was the secret out, and the whereabouts of Miss Christabel Pankhurst known, than that elusive Leader was besieged, in her little Paris Hotel, with enterprising journalists anxious to secure the story of "How I Escaped."

Some day, no doubt, the story of how Miss Pankhurst managed to slip out of the very clutches of Scotland Yard may be told in detail; meanwhile, it is enough to know that on the night of March 5, while detectives were overrunning Clement's Inn, she was on her way to safety. On landing in France she went to Paris, where she lived "perdue" for two days. Then she went back to Boulogne and spent several months at a little hamlet on the coast in the district that is nearest to England, and here much of her political work for VOTES FOR WOMEN was done.

She has now returned to Paris, where she will remain for the time being. Through the kindness of the *Daily Sketch* we are able to reproduce some excellent photographs, which give an idea of the surroundings in which Miss Pankhurst is living, and these we know our readers will appreciate.

Those who know Miss Pankhurst will not need to be told that never for one moment of her exile has she ceased to keep a vigilant watch on political affairs on this side of the Channel. And while, from Paris, she will control the political side of the work of the Women's Social and Political Union, the members of the Union on this side will wish us to assure her of their loyal and loving devotion and their readiness for whatever work there may be in store.



Daily Sketch.

A Good Snapshot.



Daily Sketch.

At a Newsagent's Stall



Topical.

Last week's "Votes for Women"

Miss Christabel Pankhurst is reported to be in Paris. Her whereabouts have for a long time been a public mystery.

She led us all a pretty dance.

Who would have thought she was in France?

Now, when a Suffrage leader tarries,

Must we conclude she is in Paris?

—"B" in the Leeds Mercury.



Daily Sketch.

The Hotel Cité Bergère

Converting the Newsagent

Daily Sketch.



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THE URBITOR BURBERRY

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saves expense—expense of overcoat plus macintosh. It is built from fine English wool coatings, especially woven to ensure lasting and efficient weather-resisting powers.

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prevents saturation, but does not tamper with the interstices formed in the process of weaving; thus the air warmed by the body is retained no longer than is beneficial.

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SOME NEW BOOKS SHAMS*

It is interesting to notice that people who endeavour to see and demonstrate the realities which underlie all the shams of life are almost always believers in woman's emancipation. Mr. Ames is no exception to the rule; in fact, seeing what are his views on life in general, as expressed in his latest book, he could hardly be anything else but a Suffragist. Mr. Ames gives one the impression of trying to see life as a whole, and he thinks that our mistakes and grievous social evils come mainly from our habit of cutting it up into bits, and one of the bits is the everlasting habit of thinking in sexes—"Sex is the separateness of man."

It has become fashionable to decry the allegory of the Garden of Eden, but it is not only the ancient Hebrew writer who has pointed out that sin entered in only after the man and woman became separate. Philosopher and mystic from Plato onwards have delivered much the same message, and have told us that the perfect day will dawn only when man and woman are once more one. It is a trend of thought which leaves much room for reflection, and to those who wish to pursue the subject further Mr. Ames's book will not come amiss. Many and various subjects are therein dealt with, all in the same spirit of unity under diversity, and the writer has endeavoured to present to us a picture of the whole as it might be, could we for once separate the substance from the shadow; a task none too easy, for, as the author says, though truth is everywhere, it is as fugitive as a very elf. The book is original and vigorous, but lacking in style and polish of sentence, the jerkiness resulting therefrom often making the writer's meaning difficult to grasp, which an air of breathlessness pervading the whole book does not help to allay.

K. DOUGLAS SMITH.

RACE IMPROVEMENT†

So much has been heard nowadays about the duties of motherhood, and about the high infant death-rate being due to neglect of these duties, that it is a refreshing change to hear something about the responsibilities of fatherhood. When all is said and done, if during all the ages men had taken their fatherhood as seriously as women have their motherhood, the health of the nation would have been very different from what it is to-day. Hitherto, however, some excuse must be made for ignorance; which ignorance such pamphlets as Mrs. Swiney's should do much to dispel. Men need to be taught that it is important for the race that they too should lead clean and wholesome lives. The appendix from the *Times of India*, giving an account of the lamentable results of child marriage, is almost too terrible to bear reading; but it is well that these facts should become a matter of public knowledge.

This treatise is written with the usual clearness and thorough understanding of her subject which we are accustomed to associate with Mrs. Swiney's work, and we heartily agree with her that "when man ceases to seek in woman only a body, the new life of the race will have begun."

Sounding something of the same note, Lady Sybil Smith also insists that as long as men look upon women as there only for their special use, the progress of humanity will be very slow. The evils of prostitution and the social degradation of women will remain until the dual standard of morality is done away with. In short, the writer goes over the old ground; but it is a story that must be repeated again and again, and Lady Sybil Smith has done it well. A useful pamphlet for Suffragists to give their wavering friends, and for those who do not fully understand the deep realities that underlie the Suffrage agitation.

K. D. S.

USEFUL BOOKLETS

A new and valuable help to suffrage propaganda is the clever little series entitled "The Women's Rights Library," which is edited by a member of the W.S.P.U., and published by Stewart and Co., 19, Newcastle Street, Farringdon Street, E.C. The first booklet, published at a penny, is full of historical interest, being the translation of an essay on Women and the Rights of Citizenship by the Marquis de Condorcet, written more than 100 years ago. It is wonderful to find answered here, in their pristine glory, all the old anti-suffrage arguments: that women are weak, that they would neglect their homes, that they would wish to enter Parliament, and so forth; indeed, the pamphlet is singularly applicable to our time. No. 2 (price 6d.) will be a reprint of Henry T. Buckle's "Woman's Influence on the Progress of Knowledge."

BOOKS RECEIVED

"The Creation of Woman and Other Feminine Flourishes" (Poems of Womanhood). By Sivori Levey. (Price 6d.)
 "Poems of Brotherhood." By Sivori Levey. (Price 6d.)
 "The Consumer in Revolt." By Teresa Billington Greig. (London: Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)
 "The Great Solution." By August Schvan. (London: Stephen Swift and Co., Ltd. Price 1s. net.)
 "Concerning Conscience." By H. Jeffa. (London: James Clarke and Co. Price 3s. 6d. net.)
 "Marriage as a Trade." A New and cheaper edition. By Cicely Hamilton. (London: Chapman and Hall. Price 1s. net.)
 "Valserine." By Marguerite Andoux. (London: Chapman and Hall. Price 6s.)
 "Life and Labour." September. (Chicago: National Women's Trade Union League. Price 10 cents.)
 "The Woman Voter." September. (The Woman Suffrage Party, New York. Price 5 cents.)

* "Shams." By Hugo Ames. (The Key Publishing Co., 26, Ivy Lane, E.C. Price, 5s. net.)
 † Racial Problems, No. 7.—"The Responsibilities of Fatherhood." By Frances Swiney. (The League of Isis. Price 3d.)
 ‡ "Woman and Evolution." By Lady Sybil Smith. (Women's Freedom League. Price 1d.)

GREAT FRENCH HAIR ARTIST COMES TO ENGLAND.

Englishwomen to Learn for the First Time How to Make the Most of Their Hair.

Album of Beautiful Artistic Hair Additions with over Fifty Drawings of Mons. Felix Bertrand's Delightful Parisian creations, depicted by the famous fashion artist, Sylvia of the "Queen," now ready for Posting Free to "Votes for Women" Readers.

"I am here to tell Englishwomen how they may double the luxurious appearance of their hair, and, like famous Society women and the most popular actresses, possess 'coiffures' that compel admiration because of the charm they add to the whole face, and this with little expense."

These are the first enthusiastic words that herald the arrival of that most famous hair artist—Mons. Felix Bertrand, who has come to this country full of enthusiasm and fresh with the laurels he has won in the cities where fashion rules, as an artist in the production of those beautiful "additions" which give to hair an appearance of double luxuriousness. He



Mons. Felix Bertrand's beautiful album shows how every lady, however poor her own hair, can secure an appearance as charming as this or any of the other 50 latest styles illustrated. Readers of "Votes for Women" are invited to write for free copies of this Album.

has decided not to confine his services only to the rich, but to cater for the many. He wants every woman to learn the new cult of hair beauty and abundance without expense and without waiting. His charming hair additions are for those who can spare but a few shillings as well as for the rich, who are delighted to secure more elaborate adornments.

M. Bertrand has already secured premises in a fashionable part of London, but not only Londoners but ladies throughout the whole country are to secure the benefit of his amazing skill, and learn how they may make their hair appear as beautiful as they desire by the addition of exquisite Paris Model hair creations, costing only a few shillings.

He has discovered a means of preparing with the highest artistic skill the very latest Paris-sanctioned hair additions from tiny pin-curls to thick, luxurious tails, chignons, clusters of curls, partings, bandeaux, and most beautiful, elaborate transformations at a tithe of the cost that has hitherto been paid.

A MAGNIFICENT SERIES OF FASHION PICTURES A GIFT TO EVERY LADY.

M. Felix Bertrand has designed an album illustrated by a leading artist—no other than "Sylvia" of the "Queen," who has portrayed in her inimitable style a series of his beautiful hair dressings and additions, new Bertrand hair creations in every conceivable style. He has decided to distribute the first few thousand copies of this album free of cost.

One feature of M. Bertrand's plan will at once appeal to the refined, sensitive woman, and that is there is no need to visit a shop or showroom; she can secure all she wants confidentially through the post, though Mons. Bertrand will, of course, be pleased to place his personal services at the disposal of ladies who prefer to call and obtain his skilled advice.

To secure one of the first copies of this book it is only necessary to send your name and address to M. Bertrand on the special coupon for readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN, together with two penny stamps to cover cost of postage, packing, etc.

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16, Brook Street, Bond Street, London, W

Please send me a copy of your Hair Album free of charge. I enclose 2d. in stamps to cover cost of postage, packing &c.

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WOMAN'S PLACE IN HINDUISM

By Gurmukh Singh Mongia (Cambridge)

To the charge sometimes made that the condition of women in India leaves much to be desired I at once plead guilty, since the condition of the male sex itself is far from satisfactory. But that the present degraded position of Indian womanhood is due to the teachings and influence of Hinduism is a charge which I cannot too strongly repudiate. I assert that Hinduism is no more responsible for the sufferings of womanhood in India than is Christianity responsible for, say, the slums or the "sins of society" in Christendom. Will those who maintain that in Hinduism lies the secret of the sufferings of Indian womanhood explain to me the meaning of the following quotation from the "Laws of Manu" (Vol. XXV. of the "Sacred Books of the East"):

"Where women are honoured there the gods are pleased, but where they are not honoured no sacred rite yields rewards (iii. 56)."

The wife, according to Hinduism, is in every sense of the word her husband's better half. No rite, no ceremony, in fact no religious act of the husband is or can be complete without the co-operation of his wife. The scrupulousness with which this rule was observed in Ancient India is illustrated by an incident in the Ramayana. When Shri Ram Chandra, toward the close of his reign, expressed a wish to hold the usual Triumphal Feast he was told by the Brahmins that he could not do so since Sita, his wife, was then in exile. The presence of Sita was held necessary by the Brahmins to give the Feast its full religious sanctity. Unsurmountable circumstances threw Rama and his Court in a great predicament, but eventually the difficulty was—somewhat awkwardly—solved by placing a life-size golden statue of Sita by the side of her husband during the ceremony.

One more quotation from the "Laws of Manu." It runs as follows: "He only is a perfect man who consists of three persons united—his wife, himself, and his offspring (lx. 47)."

A man, then, in our view is only one-third himself; with his wife and children alone can he be a complete harmonious whole.

If, perchance, still we think that Hinduism places women in a low and inferior position, or enjoins her to live in abject slavery and subjection under her "lord and master," the form of ceremony employed in Hindu marriages might help to dispel that false idea from our heads. A very important part of our marriage ceremony is when the bride and bridegroom, hand in hand, take the "Seven Steps." With the first step the bridegroom invokes the blessings of the Creator; with the second he begins his confession of faith:—

2. By taking seven steps with me, do thou, O bride, become my friend!
3. Yea, by taking these seven steps we become friends!
4. I shall become thy friend.
5. I shall never give up thy friendship.
6. Do thou never give up my friendship.
7. Let us live together and take counsel one of another.

There is in these sentences not a single word which could in the least justify the erroneous idea that woman occupies a mean and inferior position in Hinduism, or that she is regarded by her husband as a mere "slave or chattel." A Hindu wife, I maintain, is no more her husband's slave than he is hers. It is to be noticed that, unlike Christianity, Hinduism does not exact from the bride any unwilling promise "to obey" her "lord and master." The object of a Hindu marriage is to bring about a complete union between two souls on a basis of perfect equality—a union the terms of which are to help each other to live a better and more useful life than is possible in an unmarried state. Man and woman, according to Hinduism, are like the two parts of a spherical body: each part complements the other, and thus completes the whole. It is impossible to assert that one of these parts is in any sense better or more important than the other.

This was true in Ancient India, not only in theory but in practice as well. Purdah, as every student of Indian history is well aware, is a foreign institution, and was for the first time introduced by Mohammedans. Not only was there no purdah in Ancient India, but girls were even allowed virtually to choose their own husbands in accordance with the ceremony known as *Swayamvara*. Sita and Dropdi were thus married. Women, in fact, were quite free, and enjoyed exactly the same facilities for the acquisition of knowledge as did men. How else can we account among others for Gargi and Lilavati, who were great mathematicians, and for Maitri, a great authoress? Princess Vidyotama is said to have defeated all the highly educated princes of her time in discussions on philosophy. She chose herself an utterly illiterate man for her husband, and devoted her whole life to educating him. It was due entirely to her training that her husband afterwards became one of the greatest poets of the Sanskrit language, and is known even to-day as the Shakespeare of India. His name was Kalidas, the author of "Shakuntala," "Raghuvansa," and a number of other famous works.

Raja Prithvi Raj once turned back from the battlefield because all the time he was there his heart was with his wife, Sunyogata, with whom he was madly in love. Sunyogata, when she learnt that the Raja had left the battlefield for her sake, sent him a message to the effect that she would rather have him killed on the battlefield while fighting for his people than alive at home in dishonour.

Princess Durgawatee, who may be compared to the English Queen Boadicea, led her army in person against the Moghuls when they invaded her state, and fought till she received a wound in her eye. On seeing that she would be captured by the invaders, she seized a weapon and stabbed herself.

Whatever may be the causes that have brought about the downfall of Indian womanhood, I protest indignantly against any suggestions as to its being an outcome of the teachings of Hinduism.



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14 Natural Musquash Coats, full length. Ideal Motoring garments. Very much under the usual price

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Three only, real Stable Stoles, two skins wide on shoulder with long stole ends; trimmed real Sable tails and paws. Usual Price 59 guineas.

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Articles and News contributed for insertion in **VOTES FOR WOMEN** should be sent to The Editors, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C., at the earliest possible date, and in no case later than first post Monday morning prior to the publication of the paper.

The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are, post free, 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 3s. 3d. for six months inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 8d. (£2.25c.) and 4s. 4d. (£1.15c.) abroad, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and book-stalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

THE WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE

will hold
REGULAR PUBLIC MEETINGS
on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
at
CAXTON HALL.

Speakers, September 25th.—D. M. MASON, Esq., M.P. (who at its First Reading moved the rejection of the Franchise Bill now before Parliament because it did not include women), Mrs. DESPARD, and Mrs. COBDEN SANDERSON.

Chair to be taken by Mrs. HUNTSMAN promptly at 3.30.

WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE,
1, ROBERT ST., ADELPHI, W.C.

COME TO
TRAFALGAR SQUARE,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, at 4 p.m.

to demand from the Government the political enfranchisement of Women this Session.

THE WOMEN TAXPAYERS AGENCY

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Secures Abatements and Exemptions.
Prepares Accounts for Super-tax and Income-tax.
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Bedroom, Attendance, and Table d'Hôte Breakfast, Single from 2s., 1s. 6d. Table d'Hôte Dinner, Six Courses, 3s.

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4/- each on Silver. 1/6 each on Gold.
4/- each on platinum. Strictly genuine.
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The W.S.P.U. holds Regular Weekly Meetings on MONDAYS & THURSDAYS

They are discontinued for the holidays, but will be resumed at the London Pavilion on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, at 3.15 p.m.,
and at the Steinway Hall,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, at 8 p.m.

A SOCIAL CLUB is BEING FORMED

and will be Opened at the end of September for

MEN AND WOMEN

interested in the Suffrage Movement.

Premises under negotiation are situated in St. James' Street.

Founder Members, £1 1s.

Early application advisable.

Further particulars, Box 102, **VOTES FOR WOMEN**, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1912.

THE FRUITS OF MILITANCY

We counsel those Suffragists who doubt the expediency and efficacy of militancy to make some study of the recent history of the Irish question. They will discover that the incitements to violence of Mr. Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, and the violent acts of their followers, have already produced a remarkable effect. Originally, Mr. Redmond, with his 84 votes in the House of Commons, and his power of life and death over the Government, was master of the situation, but militancy and threats of militancy by opponents of Home Rule have already to some extent reversed the position. The Government, hoping to retain Mr. Redmond's support by keeping Home Rule on their programme, are casting about for ways and means of placating the militant Unionists by delaying the passage of the Home Rule Bill.

Mr. Churchill's speeches at Dundee were eloquently expressive of the Government's fear of Ulster militancy. The Ulstermen's opposition he described as the only remaining obstacle to the passage of Home Rule, but he continued, "that it is a serious obstacle I have never doubted, and it is an obstacle I have never underrated." Mr. Churchill then implored the Unionist leaders to say what concession will pacify them and their supporters in Ulster. He besought them to remember that Nationalists may revolt in their turn if Home Rule be defeated, and that in such a case the Government of the day would have "an ungovernable Ireland on their hands." Here we have a fresh admission by a Cabinet Minister, that he and his colleagues regard militancy as an all-powerful political weapon.

As we have said, the Government show signs of attempting to keep both Home Rulers and Ulstermen in check by playing a double game. One piece of evidence of this is supplied by Mr. Churchill's reference to Federation. He said:—

I am not in the least disturbed by the prospect of seeing erected in this country ten or twelve separate legislative bodies for the discharging of the functions entrusted to them by the Imperial Parliament.

The true significance of this surprising statement is clearly shown by the editorial comment of the *Man-*

chester Guardian, which describes it as an "unfortunate contribution to the discussion of Home Rule," and says:—

Mr. Churchill has been severely criticised for his speech on English Federalism. . . . As a Home Rule speech it was about as bad advocacy as can be imagined. If you put Home Rule for Ireland in the same category of political ideas as Home Rule for Lancashire, you certainly take most of the heart out of Irish Home Rule, and you may, as the Unionist Press has been quick enough to see, make it very difficult to find reasons for refusing Ulster's demand—if she made it—for a separate legislature.

"Mr. Churchill can hardly have intended that," says the *Manchester Guardian*, but that—or in other words, the damping down of Home Rule—is obviously and precisely what Mr. Churchill did intend. Mr. Massingham, in words which are doubtless inspired (though he attacks the Government's foreign policy, their continued existence is a prime consideration with him), says that it is an open question "whether after the passage of the Home Rule Bill we ought to give the constituencies a kind of Referendum upon the whole question of Irish government." This is obviously a sop to the Unionists, and if their militancy becomes more dangerous we may find Mr. Massingham and other henchmen of the Government, and perhaps the Government themselves, substituting the word "before" for the word "after," and declining to pass the Home Rule Bill before another General Election.

The effect which militant methods have already produced upon the Irish situation proves that it is not necessary, as some people pretend, that militants shall be a majority before their militancy can succeed. There is not the smallest doubt that the British army could overcome the rebel forces of Ulster. That fact does not, however, bring comfort to the Government. They know that the armed forces of the Crown can defeat and destroy the Ulster rebels, but they are appalled by the very thought of such a victory.

Why do they not recoil with equal horror from the work of repressing the women's rebellion? There are more reasons than one. In the first place, their prejudice against Woman Suffrage is strong and deep, whereas their Irish policy is based merely on expediency. In the second place, their imagination is too dull to permit of their realisation that long terms of imprisonment, and torture carried through within prison walls by "medical officers" have anything in common with shooting down Ulstermen in the open street. And again, Anti-Suffragists as they are, the Cabinet Ministers do not recognise women as their human equals in the sense that they recognise their men opponents as human equals. Their point of view is that of the jailor who turned a fire-hose upon a Suffragist prisoner, and being asked in a court of law why he committed his illegal act, admitted that he would not have so treated a prisoner of his own sex. But the chief reason why the Government are not prepared to deal as harshly with Ulstermen as with Suffragists is that Ulstermen are voters and Suffragists are not.

However, the general public to-day condemn, as they never condemned before, the use of violence for repressing the women's revolution. This means that the Government will eventually be compelled to renounce violence and give justice. Mr. Bernard Shaw has thrown a very brilliant light upon the situation by showing the combined and triumphant effect of serious protests made by Suffragists and their adoption of the hunger strike.

The Government's duty with regard to Votes for Women is very much simpler and very much plainer than with regard to the Irish question. On the Irish question, the division of opinion is very radical and very deep, and the Ulster minority feel as passionately on one side as do the Nationalist majority on the other. On Woman Suffrage, however, all the passionate feeling and active effort go in one direction, and the opposition to this reform is dying out, and is, as it always has been, academic. The Irish question is in truth a great tangle, but the issue with regard to Votes for Women is simple and clear. Everybody who is anybody wants Votes for Women, and what is more to the point, the militant women have now established themselves in a position of supreme advantage.

Christabel Pankhurst.

LIBERTY TO SERVE

By Lady Sybil Smith

"At the entrance to New York Harbour an impressive and colossal statue of Liberty greets every new immigrant who comes to swell the population of the great Republic. While liberty is the necessary foundation of a character which daily expresses itself in spontaneous fulfilment of duty, we cannot forget that to many the Statue of Liberty suggests only licence, and the liberty not to serve the State. In Canada, too, the newcomer, sailing up the noble St. Lawrence River to Montreal, will shortly see silhouetted against the sky a heroic statue which is now being erected by the Government of the Dominion. It will represent the figure of a noble Canadian girl whose courage saved her home and country from destruction by the Iriquois, and will convey the idea of courage, loyalty, and duty, together with the message that Canada expects every woman as well as every man shall serve the State."—From a recent speech by Earl Grey.

Public men who utter such fine sentiments as these with regard to women, and those who thrill at their words, are apt to look askance at the agitation of women for the vote—not realising that it is born of the very virtues they exalt, courage, loyalty, and sense of responsibility to the nation.

Woman has hitherto suffered the terms of her service to the State to be dictated to her by man, and intent on her duty, has lost sight of her rights. It has only just dawned upon the more advanced spirits that the assertion of her rights has now become her first duty. For—

"What is Freedom but the unfettered use
Of all the powers which God for use hath given."

Women demand as their right this liberty to serve.

We hear a great deal nowadays about women's neglected opportunities for municipal and other public service. Now there is hardly a woman prominent in the Suffrage Movement that has not at one time or another been engaged in social or political work of some kind, only to find her activities thwarted at every turn by woman's lack of political power. It is this that has diverted the energies of so many women from public work to the struggle for the one efficient weapon wherewith to combat modern abuses—the vote. When it is won, then will the Suffrage ranks yield to the public a host of women ready trained and equipped for social service.

In emancipating woman, man purposed to let out of the bottle an obedient genius that should faithfully carry out his instructions, he did not bargain for a genius equal to his own in force of purpose. But he broke the Seal of Solomon when he allowed woman an education and the control of her own property, and now, no power on earth can quell the spirit thus liberated.

The "new woman" was not long to recognise the fact that the State is upheld as much by the labour of women as by the labour of men—more particularly by the indirectly paid, or too often altogether unpaid labour of married women. She saw that if it is man's monopoly to bear arms in defence of his country, it is woman's to bring forth and to nourish children for the continuance of the race.

This being so, it is to the "new woman" almost too obvious for argument that in a democratic State, both sexes alike should have a voice in framing the laws and in controlling the administration under which they pursue their respective duties. But as things are at present, women are held too irresponsible to help to determine the conditions of their own lives or of the lives of their sons and daughters, but not too irresponsible to contribute their work and money to the support of the State, nor to pay the full penalty should they infringe the man-made laws.

No sane person argues that woman can do all that man can do any more than that man can do all that woman can do; but, other things being equal, nature may safely be trusted to decide what is man's work and what woman's. Why should the power to express and enforce her political opinions unfit woman for her proper work any more than the same power unfits man for his? Just because their life's experience is so different, man and woman together are the strongest possible combination whether to manage a homestead or a State.

The more reasonable opponents of Woman Suffrage pretend to honour and respect womanhood as much as manhood, and merely to advocate, according to their ideas, a just division of labour between the sexes. Well, their plan has been tried for many centuries, and the result, as seen in our social system to-day, is by no means encouraging. No—whatever they may say—the root of all opposition to the Woman's Movement lies in a deep-seated contempt for women in the minds of the more backward of the race; a relic of ancient days, when superior muscle was the only superiority that counted. This contempt is easily recognisable in schoolboy sneers at girls, in the inscription of "No petticoat government!" on anti-banners, and so on. It is the "auxiliary sex" idea that the new woman has to combat in the first and last resort.

There is a medical theory that many tumours of the body are due to a local preponderance of active or katabolic cells over the anabolic or passive cells. Likewise, possibly, diseases of the body-corporate, such as the social evil, may be due in great measure to over-emphasis of the masculine point of view. If the real cause of the trouble be indeed the inferior economic and social status of woman, no remedy short of giving equal opportunities for self-development and self-expression to both sexes will be of any avail. The more nearly the representation of the masculine and feminine elements is balanced in the State, the better is the chance of healthy social conditions. The driving power at the back of the woman's movement comes largely from the fierce sense of pity and outrage stirred up in the soul of the more advanced womanhood of the country by the fate of the outcast.

Those present at the recent Trial of the Suffrage Leaders will never forget Mrs. Pankhurst's terrible question, provoked by the assertion of the Attorney-General that "Women and children first" is the motto of civilisation; a question by which she, a prisoner at the bar, arraigned her accusers and, indeed, society at large: "How about the women on the streets?" How, in fact, can the dreadful problem of their existence be adequately dealt with by that sex alone that creates the demand for such a hideous supply of human life—or how shall one half of the nation decide what is best for the other half? It is futile to plead that the opinion of women with regard to the regulation of such matters does already carry weight. Women have only indirect influence, and as long as this is so, their opinion will remain at a discount. Witness the whittling-down of the Bill at present before Parliament aimed at the extinction of the White Slave Traffic. A Bill previously blocked something like a hundred times, and only lately seriously considered because of the weight of the woman's movement behind it.

The prolonged denial of common justice to women who are awake to their position, combined with barbarous methods of repression, has literally created embittered malcontents prepared to go to almost any lengths in order to press home their grievances. When the times are ripe for great changes, these are only deferred at the utmost peril. "The effect is the cause under another form," and in the incendiary we see the forces of reaction that produced her.

It has been said that all vices are derived from the misuse of vital energy that, properly directed, might have generated splendid virtues. Thus, the greatest sinner makes the greatest saint. It is the same with national forces. By denial of adequate scope, by repression, and by stupid brutalities, the Government has turned courage, ability, enthusiasm, and utter disregard of personal ends (qualities most sorely needed in politics to-day) towards destruction, and has made desperate rebels of race-builders and defenders of the right.

The judge who tried Mrs. Leigh said of her: "This lady is a very remarkable lady, of very great ability, of very strong character." What circumstances are these that have led this strong spirit to the death in life of prison!

It is not here argued that violence is justifiable, only that it is the inevitable outcome of injustice and tyranny. Let those men who most condemn it in women consider how they themselves would feel on awakening to-morrow to find the whole political power of the country in the hands of women to the total exclusion of men. Let them suppose themselves to have pressed vainly for justice with the utmost patience and moderation for fifty years, only to find their claims mocked by empty concessions. Then let them imagine themselves to watch the women in power consistently disregarding and mismanaging reforms dearer than life to men, and treating those men who dared to break the law at great cost to themselves, and in order to put forward the cause of their sex, as common criminals. Let men honestly ask themselves not only what they would feel in such case, but what they would do.



By courtesy of the "Evening Standard."

MISS BARBARA WYLIE

Who sails to-day in the "Empress of Ireland" for Canada on behalf of the W.S.P.U.
The Boat Train leaves Euston Station at mid-day. Come and wish her "God Speed!"

"WHERE MONEY WALKS AND TALKS"

Under this title there appeared in a London newspaper the other day a description of Lombard Street. But Suffragettes know that the place where money walks fastest and talks loudest is the Albert Hall on a W.S.P.U. night! It has even been said that it shouts; and it does most certainly fly—from the pockets of the audience to the treasure-chest of the Women's Social and Political Union. The Treasurer herself will be back in her rightful place on the night of October 17, and we anticipate . . . But perhaps we had better "wait and see." Meanwhile contributions never cease coming in, and we quote with special interest from the letter accompanying the cheque for £10 from "G. M.", a protest against forcible feeding, which says:—

"I enclose £10 for Prisoners' Fund, which please use as you think fit for the relief of those who are suffering in the cause of Woman's Freedom. I am not a member of the W.S.P.U., as I do not, on the whole, believe in the methods they have adopted to gain their cause; but I have an admiration for the courage and endurance they have displayed at such a frightful cost to themselves. I am a Suffragist of forty-five years' standing, having signed the first petition to Parliament for the Enfranchisement of Women, and I have remained a law-abiding Suffragist through life. But I do appreciate the work done by the fighting women during the last six years, independently of the methods I regret."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £250,000 FUND

September 9 to September 16	
Already acknowledged £133,626 10 0	
Mrs. M. A. Bird	0 5 0
D. Lucinda Forster	2 0 0
Miss Gladice Keevil	1 0 0
Mrs. J. A. S. Brown	1 0 0
Miss Sarah Hume	1 0 0
Miss E. B. Clarke	1 1 0
Miss Eliza Cooper	0 2 6
Miss M. Joachim	1 0 0
Miss L. S. Henry	2 0 0
Miss Kate Jackson	5 0 0
Miss Bateman, of Chiswick	0 2 6
Miss M. A. Edwards	0 5 0
Miss Lucie James	1 1 0
Miss M. E. Bidwell	1 0 0
Miss B. Anderson	1 0 0
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Crockett	4 4 0
Miss W. F. Buckley	2 0 0
Rev. F. E. Green	1 1 0
Miss Lily Mally	0 2 6
Miss Mary Hilliard	0 5 0
Mr. and Mrs. Darley	0 5 0
"G. M., a protest against forcible feeding"	10 0 0
A Friend	15 0 0
Mrs. F. E. Smith	5 0 0
Miss Lily Mally	0 2 6
Miss Milinka Mally	0 5 0
Mrs. Thomson	1 0 0
Miss Kate Smith	1 1 0
Miss M. R. Jones	1 0 0
Do. (D.X. Ward)	0 10 0
Miss V. H. Friedlander	0 5 0
Miss Margaret Beay	1 5 0
Miss Leah Joseph	1 1 0
Miss Avery	1 0 0
A Friend	10 0 0
Miss Alice Heale	2 0 0
Miss V. M. Doudney	0 5 0
Miss A. S. Cather	1 1 0
Miss Lavinia L. Dock	1 1 4
Dr. H. B. Hanson	1 0 0
Miss M. C. Lees	2 0 0
Mrs. Rose (sale of brooch)	1 0 0
Mrs. A. S. May	1 1 0
Miss G. Townshend	2 2 0
Misses Alice and Irene Lewisohn	100 0 0
Miss G. Vaughan (profit on suffrage play)	5 0 0
Mrs. E. K. Marshall	10 0 0
Per Miss Burns, Edinburgh	
The Misses Dempster	1 0 0
Anon. (for library)	0 2 6
Mrs. Mitchell (do.)	0 2 6
Extra on "V.F.W."	0 3 5
A. C. and R. H., gold prize	0 5 0
Miss Isabella Watson	1 0 0
Miss H. M. Login	0 2 6
Miss E. B. Melrose	0 2 6
Miss A. S. Macdonald	0 1 0
Miss L. A. Robertson	0 10 0
Mrs. Gillies (Org. Fd.)	0 4 0
Per Miss Parker, Glasgow	
Miss I. Crawford	0 1 6
Profit on literature	2 10 0
Miss Hill	0 1 0
Mrs. Allan	0 5 6
An Abeyone Gentleman	0 2 0
Miss Hannan	1 0 0
Mrs. Hannan	0 6 0
Mrs. Reid	0 1 0
Mrs. Molvaine	0 4 0
Miss Wallace	0 1 0
Dundee	
Sale of toffee	0 0 6
Miss L. Florence	0 1 0
Extra on "V.F.W."	0 1 3
Miss A. E. Wilson	0 10 0
Sale in Office	1 13 0
Membership Fees	0 14 0
Collection, Tickets, &c.	
London	23 2 6
Per Miss L. Burns	1 8 8
Per Miss F. Parker	0 10 0
Total	£133,864 14 3

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Thursday, October 17, 8 p.m., Albert Hall Meeting

Those who wish to be present at this great meeting of welcome to the Leaders and others who have suffered imprisonment this year are advised to secure tickets at once. Only the following remain: A few Upper Orchestra seats at 6d. (unnumbered), and Balcony at 1s. and 6d. (numbered and reserved), and a limited number of Second Tier Box Seats at 2s. 6d. each; all other boxes are sold out. Tickets can only be had through members. Apply to Miss Cooke, Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Prisoners of War

A Procession will march from King's Cross to Tower Hill to-morrow (Saturday) to protest against the Government's treatment of Mrs. Leigh and Miss Gladys Evans, and to demand their instant release. For full particulars see page 813.

Special Posters

Special posters, headed "Penal Servitude or Votes," setting forth the facts in plain language, may be had, four crown size, 3d. each; double crown size, 1½d. each; post free. Local Unions or members able to distribute large quantities may have 100 posters for £1 2s. 6d. and 11s. 6d. respectively. Apply to Miss Kerr, W.S.P.U., 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

Christmas Fair

Don't buy your Christmas presents until the first week in December, when you will be able to get them at the new offices of the W.S.P.U., Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway. Workers everywhere are wanted to send dainty and useful things for sale at this Fair. The following are the kind of things suitable for the purpose:—White things for children and others, children's djibbahs embroidered in the colours, drawn-linen work, pocket-handkerchiefs, enamel work, books by well-known writers with authors' signatures, basket work, leather work, woodcarving, metal work, modern designs in cushion shapes, candle and lamp shades, menu cards, farm produce, home-made goods, and sweets. (The unacceptable kind of thing is of the antimacassar and woolwork nature.) Things should not be too expensively priced.

CABINET MINISTERS AND SUFFRAGISTS

Reminders all over the Country

WAS IT MR. ASQUITH?

Mr. Asquith was mistakenly reported to have been in a motor-car accident at Edinburgh on Saturday, says the *Evening Standard*, a rumour which "resulted in local Suffragists being misled." With characteristic promptitude the local Suffragists sent representatives to the (Liberal) club, presumably to interview Mr. Asquith, who was, of course, not there. The Prime Minister is staying at an address some miles out of Edinburgh, the precise locality of which is being kept secret to prevent molestation from Suffragists. On the other hand, one witness states that Mr. Asquith was in the car.

FINISHING MR. SAMUEL'S SENTENCES

Mr. Herbert Samuel gave Suffragists a good many openings for the retort pertinent at his meeting at West Hartlepool on Friday, September 13. Here are a few specimens:—

Mr. Samuel: "The second ballot."
Suffragist: "Women have no ballot."
Mr. Samuel (on the Insurance Act): "Prevention is better than cure."
Suffragist: "Then stop." (Interrupted by stewards and cries of "Shame," and a woman's voice, "Poor lass! She wants a vote, and she is real plucky.")
Mr. Samuel: "Later on this age will be known as a time."
Suffragist: "Of torturing women in prison, of forcible feeding."
Mr. Samuel: "The other great topic of the day."
Suffragist: "Votes for Women!"

SUFFRAGISTS AND LIBERAL WOMEN

Some pertinent questions were put to Mr. Churchill at a meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation in Dundee last Thursday. According to a Birmingham paper, soon after he began speaking, a lady asked, "How dare you show your face here while women are being murdered?" There was great disorder, repeated shortly afterwards, when one of two interruptors was found tied to a brass railing. "Have women no particular needs?" asked the fourth interrupter. Finally, Mr. Churchill urged his hearers to concentrate on a preliminary step, and the eighth suffragist aptly said, "And that is Votes for Women."

MR. CHURCHILL AT LOCHEE

The meeting was billed for 8.15, free admission (no tickets), so at about 7.15 I walked straight up to the front door and was asked by the stewards for "Your ticket." "No tickets." "Oh, well, the other door, please." "Right!" I went along to the other door, and just as I was going in the stewards again came after me, "Oh, here, sir, you may as well come in at the other door." "Oh, all right." So I followed one who piloted me in, and just as I was going up the stairs he held out his hand to shake and said, "Is it square?" So I said "Yes, you treat me square and I'm square too." He piloted me to a very good seat.

So far as a man can judge, the audience was one of the best political ones I have ever seen. Each word was seemingly well weighed by these hard-headed men of the north, and the superiority of their type, to some political meetings I have seen, was very marked. There was little or no applause, and no enthusiasm, and as the pauses that the speaker made for applause were not responded to, this was painfully obvious. A considerable portion of the audience were plainly sullen and dissatisfied, and a man could see that their devotion was to Liberalism and not to the speaker. During his speech Mr. Churchill made some very strong remarks about what he called the fiendish tactics of Mr. Bonar Law in Ireland; but there was no suggestion of suppressing him or his followers. He said that the only policy the Tories had for Ireland was coercion, and that if they came into power again their horrible treatment of the people in the South of Ireland would be repeated. I wondered if there could be anything more horrible than Mr. Churchill's Government's treatment of the women who are demanding political freedom. The Reform Bill was glorified, but nothing about women's enfranchisement was mentioned during the whole of his speech.

Then came question time, and the Chairman got up to say something about there being no questions, when a man immediately interjected, "You're showing the white feather!" So questions were allowed. Three of these had been asked the night before and were not answered, but an answer was promised by post if the questions were written out. They were: (1) "What was Mr. Churchill's present attitude with regard to the enfranchisement of women?" (2) "If he voted against the Conciliation Bill because it was not sufficiently democratic, could he consistently vote for a Reform Bill which did not include women?" (3) "Why did he oppose a motion for the adjournment of the House on the question of forcible feeding?"

Among the answers was the definite one that Mr. Churchill would certainly not vote for woman's suffrage this session. The fourth question was "Is it with the consent of the Liberal Party that a British

Cabinet Minister deliberately incites a mob to assault white women indecently?" And the answer was that it was a grave charge to make and that it should be substantiated by chapter and verse (name and address were offered). That it was very much to be deprecated, but if organised attempts were made to break up meetings people must expect what they got. He did not like ill-treating women in any case, but if men interfered they must expect a little (here Mr. Churchill sniggered but received no encouragement from his audience)—a little (he sniggered again, and again received no encouragement)—a little (again he sniggered to cold listeners)—a little—er—er—pushing.

It is evident that bull-dozing political methods find no favour with the audience which represented the citizens of Lochee. COLONIAL.

ABOUT PILLAR-BOXES

Apocryphal of pillar boxes, says the *Manchester Courier*, we hear a queer story from Dublin. Happening to go to post a letter, a friend of ours was taken aback by the presence on the spick and span scarlet box of the familiar legend, "Votes for Women," boldly yet neatly painted on in white. Other pillar boxes were similarly adorned. Inquiries elicited the startling assurance that the inscriptions had remained on the property of the Post Office ever since a "raid" two months ago which resulted in the touching up of a good many of the pillar boxes of Dublin. It appears that, at the time, the authorities tried in vain to erase the offending words, and that as the boxes had only just been repainted it was too soon to think of painting them again! So, for the sake of "red tapeism," His Majesty's property in the Irish capital is condemned to act as an unwilling—and very effective—instrument of Suffragist propaganda till the next spring cleaning. Thus does the female misuse the mail!

SUFFRAGETTE MEMENTOES

Mrs. Asquith's wish to possess the hatchet which was flung at her husband, the Prime Minister, in Dublin, recalls to the mind of a London journalist the fact that Mr. Churchill sought possession of the dog-whip which a lady politician used against him some time ago. These are not the only relics of the militant Suffrage campaign. One of the most interesting is the property of the Speaker of the House of Commons. It will be remembered that one of the first wild outbursts of the Suffragettes was made in the House of Commons, where pandemonium reigned in the Ladies' Gallery for a while. On that occasion a banner was thrust through the brass grille bearing the now familiar words, "Votes for Women." In the excitement and struggle it dropped into the Press Gallery, and was there going to be retained as a curiosity. The Speaker, however, hearing that it had been secured by the journalists, requested that it should be handed over to him for inclusion in the Speaker's Museum, which contains a number of interesting Parliamentary relics. This wish was complied with, and the Suffragette banner is now included amongst the curiosities which Mr. and Mrs. Lowther show to friends and visitors. At the time this banner was secured for inclusion in the Westminster Museum there was little idea that the Suffragette crusade would have such sensational developments. —*The Western Mail*.

LEGAL DEFENCE FUND

Miss Goodliffe, Hon. Treasurer, 62, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.

Owing to want of space the subscription list for this fund could not be inserted in last week's issue. It is hoped that the omission may not have led friends to think that the list was closed. There must be many members returning from their holidays who have not yet subscribed, and I would remind them that Miss Cragg's trial is drawing near, and the fund must still be considerably augmented. Letters last week showed no diminution in the deep sympathy for the prisoners, but an ever increasing indignation at the brutal torture of helpless women in Mountjoy prison. One name in a previous list should have read Mrs. Ocock, 5s.

Already acknowledged, £141 8s. 6d. Subscriptions received up to September 14:—

Miss S. A. Newsome, 2s.; Miss K. Willson, 2s.; the Misses M. K. Key and A. E. Worsfold, 5s.; the Misses E. and R. Purdey, 5s.; James Leakey, Esq., 10s.; Miss Emma Wylie, 10s.; Mrs. W. Mearns Gow, 2s.; Miss Ethel Gould, 2s.; Two Members, 11s.; Miss Lettice Lloyd, 2s.; Miss E. G. Nichols, 2s. 6d.; A. M., "hon. member but keen admirer," 10s.; "For Pluck," 2s.; Nurses Wilkes and Daly, 2s.; Miss Acta Lamb, 5s.; Mrs. E. M. Brown, 5s.; Mrs. M. Carey, 2s.; Miss C. Collier, 2s.; Miss Alice Farmer (second donation), 5s.; Mrs. M. K. Richardson, 5s.; Miss A. G. Tully, 2s. 6d.; Miss A. White, 5s.; Mrs. Alice Howard, 2s.; Miss Helen Paterson, 5s.; Mrs. B. Thompson, 2s.; Mrs. S. Vine, 2s.; Miss A. Potter, 5s.; Miss M. Taylor, 5s.; "For Martyrs in Dublin," 2s.; Paule, Esq., 6s.; Miss M. F. Falconer, 5s. Total £165 7s. 6d.

ECHOES OF BALMORAL

British journalists, whatever their political creed may be, are portentously serious. Everyone else has taken the latest exploit of the Suffragists as rather a good joke.

If not planned by Christabel herself, the exploit is of her own heart, and nothing, we think, is more delightfully characteristic of a delightful personality than this latest exploit. It has just the charming mixture of harmless high-spirits and cheeky cleverness which has endeared the Suffragists to the middle-aged householder. For, after all, the ordinary householder is dreadfully tired of both political parties and their partisans who persist in seeing this fairy world as a painful study in black and white. The raid on Balmoral will force everyone to ask why women should be denied the elementary rights of citizenship, and once the question is asked, it can only be answered in one way, even by Cabinet Ministers—who are as hard of hearing as adders were supposed to be in Queen Bess's days.

It's a pity that Sir Starr Jameson hadn't some of these enthusiasts at his side when he made his raid into the Transvaal. The men he sent to cut the telegraph wire and prevent the news of his adventure reaching Pretoria got drunk instead of carrying out orders, and so brought the enterprise to ruin; but these girls carry out their instructions with most commendable completeness.

But, after all, it must never be forgotten that these enthusiasts are women, and women suffering under a grievance, in a peculiar degree, therefore worthy of respect and considerate courtesy. The recent meeting of the Welsh Eisteddfod at Wrexham, was prefaced by a presidential address by Mr. Lloyd George; the Chancellor of the Exchequer was interrupted by the usual Suffragist cries; but his supporters, inflamed by an undue sense of his and their importance, treated the disturbers with savage and shameful violence. The girls and women were ejected with barbarous mishandling and delivered over to the diabolic savagery of the mob; we read of hair being pulled from their heads "in bunches," bleeding scalps.

"Dresses and blouses torn from their backs," "blackened eyes and bleeding faces." There are worse charges, too, of "gross indecencies" perpetrated on honourable women. As onlookers, we warn Mr. Lloyd George that this savage violence is a stain on his reputation; he, of all men, ought to be the last to encourage such mindless brutality, for in times past he suffered from similar ape villainy.

These Suffragists will be remembered and honoured as forerunners when the celluloid Georges and paste Asquiths and pinchbeck Churchills are all forgotten. —*Hearth and Home*.

"When women have the vote there will be peace for Cabinet Ministers." Thus ran the inscription on one of the little flags which the Suffragists surreptitiously placed on the golf links at Balmoral the other night. Probably Cabinet Ministers are sometimes tempted to think that if peace could be bought at that price the money would be well worth it. —*Aberdeen Evening Gazette*.

The golf course is not within the Balmoral policies. It is situated at the south side of the River Dee, and lies partly on the north and south of the south public road. The Suffragettes were thus not within a mile of the castle; indeed, it would have been impossible for them to have run the gauntlet of the numerous police officers always on duty around the castle. The authorities have, however, taken the further precaution to augment the present establishment by a number of officers from the Aberdeenshire constabulary. —*Staffordshire Sentinel*.

He (the Prime Minister) intends to play on one or two courses in the North of Scotland. His movements will be kept as secret as possible, but he can hardly appear on any golf course without the fact becoming known. In that case the "wild women" will at once be on his track, and on any course to which the public have access it will be difficult to prevent them assembling and doing their best to worry and harass the Prime Minister. Fortunately, there are in Scotland several private golf courses, from which it will be easy to exclude the Suffragettes or any other undesirable persons. Nothing could be more discreditable to the militant Suffragettes than these attempts to prevent hard-worked Ministers from enjoying their brief holiday. —*Liverpool Post*.

Their unscrupulous trespass has roused the wrath of several newspapers, which apparently look upon the deed as sacrilege of the most depraved order. So long as the incident stops with the golf flags we confess ourselves unable to let forth our unleashed indignation upon these women. The whole affair seems to indicate a pretty wit, the humour is piquant, and the incident is much more agreeable than a hurled hatchet. Indeed, the Balmoral incident smacks of the public school boy, it is of the milder form of "rag," with that touch of adventure which would have commended it to any of us in our degenerate college days. —*Birmingham Gazette*.

ECHOES OF THE EISTEDDFOD

One need not have the slightest sympathy with the methods of the militant suffragettes, nor feel anything but impatience with the disturbance of public gatherings for any purpose whatever, to confess that the description of the experiences suffered at Wrexham by the misguided women who interrupted Mr. Lloyd George's speech left a disagreeable taste in the mouth. It is unnecessary to believe that these women and girls were subjected to outrages revolting to their sex; the other forms of brutality which are not in doubt were enough to make one ashamed and acutely sorry that at a national gathering, belauded as creditable in a marked degree to our nationality, there should have been perpetrated savageries utterly abhorrent and unmanly. It is very provoking, of course, to have excited females springing up at intervals to call out "Votes for women," and, obviously, a few should not be permitted to interfere with the pleasure of the many. But in a civilised country it should be possible to cope effectively with persons—whose offence, after all, is only to interject exclamations at the wrong time and place—without permitting a crowd, notoriously more cruel and ruthless than any one of its units, to maul, bruise, and subject to nameless indignities women whose mistaken zeal raises them to the heights of heroism. A not very exacting standard of efficiency on the part of the police at Wrexham or elsewhere, when such interruptions are expected, would presuppose the ready descent of a couple of uniformed men upon each disturber as she disclosed herself, and the firm, orderly ejection of the latter without the aid of an angry crowd. Recourse to Lynch law is usually taken to denote the weakness of ordinary law. —*South Wales Daily Post*.

Our faith in the romantic chivalry and courtesy of the Celt has been shattered by the behaviour of the Eisteddfod crowd at Wrexham last week. A correspondent who was present writes that the Suffragists who ventured to interrupt Mr. Lloyd George with questions were very badly treated, while a noisy section of the audience which had created great disorder before Mr. Lloyd George appeared or a Suffragist's voice was heard were ignored, although they reduced the afternoon contest to a mere mummery. Our correspondent describes how the women's clothes were torn, and adds that the perpetrators of these outrages are now boasting of the vulgar and obscene pleasure they derived from the permission given to them to maltreat the women. The discreditable nature of this savage retaliation upon the women is, to our mind, heightened by the indirect encouragement given by Mr. Lloyd George. The special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* bore witness in his report to the brutality of the ejections. Mr. Lloyd George spoke of the insult to the nation. Has he no protest to make against the insult to a sex of which these correspondents speak? —*The Christian Commonwealth*.

At the Wrexham Borough Magistrates' Court (September 9) the Mayor (Councillor W. J. Williams) said he wished to congratulate the police upon the excellence of their conduct during the Eisteddfod week. He specially wished to mention their conduct in protecting the Suffragettes. There might have been loss of life had it not been for the police. Deputy-Chief Constable Tippet, in thanking the Mayor, said the whole week would have been one of peace but for the unfortunate happening on Thursday. —*Manchester Guardian*.

The Welsh National Eisteddfod of 1912 will go down to history as unique among such gatherings by reason of the enormous crowds and the disturbances created by the Suffragists, who yesterday afternoon practically made it impossible for the Chancellor to get a hearing. . . . The scenes were indescribable, the angry roar of the audience threatening vengeance to the disturbers of the Eisteddfod making it absolutely impossible for Mr. George to proceed. —*Northern Daily Mail*.

How many of these "fine" men who in numbers kick and hit women would change places with the women and face an ordeal for any unselfish purpose? What a grand line of battle could one make of such a crowd of men! What fine material for storming a redoubt! One knows many instances of men and women who have become ardent Suffragists by merely witnessing the brutality of 'stewards' at these meetings. The general public fondly imagine that in deriding the militants they are on the side of law, order, and all the virtues, little knowing that on these and like occasions it is the stewards and other opponents of the women who flagrantly break the law and accompany it with the utmost brutality. It would be an eye-opener to the same respectable body of public opinion to witness the martyrdom which these Suffragists are voluntarily undergoing in and out of prison, not for selfish purposes, but to bring freedom to their sisters, who socially and economically "sit in darkness and in the shadow of death." —*Phyllis* in the *Nottingham Guardian*.

U.S. PROGRESSIVE PARTY AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE

"The Progressive Party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to the task of securing equal suffrage to men and women alike." (Plank on Equal Suffrage.)

Because women, as much as men, are a part of our economic and social life, women, as much as men, should have the voting power to solve all economic and social problems. Votes for women are theirs as a matter of natural right alone; votes for women should be theirs as a matter of political wisdom also. As wage-earners, they should help to solve the labour problem; as property owners they should help to solve the tax problem; as wives and mothers they should help to solve all the problems that concern the home. And that means all national problems; for the Nation abides at the fireside.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.
Chairman National Progressive Convention. Chicago, August 5, 1912.

Dear Editors,—As readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are no doubt aware, the "Progressive Party," which has recently been formed in America, is the result of a large secession, led by ex-President Roosevelt, from the old established Republican Party.

The above address from the women delegates to the first National Convention of the Progressive Party is an interesting and important document. The fact that it is signed by Mr. Albert J. Beveridge, the Chairman of the National Progressive Convention, suggests that it is intended to voice the views, not of the women alone, but of the whole Progressive Party. Moreover, the "Plank on Equal Suffrage" here published is taken from the programme of the Progressive Party adopted at the Convention.

Mr. Roosevelt, whose Presidential candidature is being promoted by the Progressive Party, says in the accompanying letter to Miss Addams: "I am for Woman Suffrage, the Progressive Party is for Woman Suffrage," and the entire letter is far in advance of any previous declaration upon this question that the ex-President has made, for indeed he has hitherto spoken of it with very uncertain voice.

because the Democratic Party has united to support him, he feels that he need not pretend enthusiasm he does not feel, it may be that he is an opponent and does not think it wise to say so.

Miss Addams' speech in support of Mr. Roosevelt's candidature is a remarkable tribute both to the ideals of the Progressive Party and to the Ex-President, and coming as it does from so remarkable a human being as Jane Addams, it is a tribute of which any Party and any man may well be proud. No living person could do more to win for a Party or a Party leader the sympathy and confidence of disinterested American public opinion than Jane Addams. In America the women who are leaders of progressive thought and social service are at least as numerous and as efficient as the men, but hitherto women have taken no part in the machinery of Party politics, and they have never canvassed in the elections as women do here. Miss Addams herself has never before given open support to any political party.

The invitation that Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive Party extend to women carries with it fairer terms than those on which the Women Liberals and Primrose Dames have been content to work for the English Political Parties. Whilst women have no voice in the counsels of the Liberal and Conservative Parties, the American Progressive Party has placed four women on its National Committee and urges that women shall sit on the committee of every state and county, but this is the twentieth century, not the nineteenth, and women's services are not so cheaply bought as heretofore. Women all over the world should remember the history of the English Women's Liberal Associations. These were first formed in 1881 and shortly afterwards, in order to secure votes for women and to press forward other questions in which women were specially interested. In 1886 the Women's Liberal Associations were Federated by the

Measures of industrial amelioration, demands for social justice, long discussed by small groups in charity conferences and economic associations, have here been considered in a great convention, and are at last thrust into the arena of political action. A great party has pledged itself to the protection of children, to the care of the aged, to the relief of overworked girls, to the safeguarding of burdened men. Committed to these humane undertakings it is inevitable that such a party should appeal to women, should seek to draw upon the great reservoir of their normal energy so long undesired and unutilised in practical politics—one is the corollary of the other; a programme of human welfare, the participation of women in political life.

We ratify this platform, not only because it represents our earnest convictions and formulates our high hopes, but because it pulls upon our faculties and calls us to definite action. * * * The new party has become the American exponent of a world-wide movement towards juster social conditions, a movement which the United States, lagging behind other great nations, has been unaccountably slow to embody in political action.

I second the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt because he is one of the few men in our public life who has responded to the social appeal, who has caught the significance of the modern movement. Because of that, because the programme will require a leader of invincible courage, of open mind, of democratic sympathies, one endowed with power to interpret the common man and to identify himself with the common lot, I heartily second the nomination.—Speech of Jane Addams, seconding the Nomination of Theodore Roosevelt.

"I believe that within half a dozen years we shall have no one in the United States against it," adds Mr. Roosevelt. Let us hope that his prophecy will be verified, and that the struggle for political emancipation will soon be won by all the women of the vast American nation, both in the North and South. Certainly the women of the United States have a very strong political advantage which we in this country lack, in the fact that in six of the States they have already secured the vote. Though as an object-lesson it is always useful to have a body of women electors somewhere in the country, the immense power that these women can wield is only clearly apparent in the Presidential year. The votes of the women in those six States may determine the election for the country, and it is hardly reasonable to expect that the women will vote for a man who declares himself opposed to their having the power to do so.

This Presidential year the contest is likely to be exceptionally keen and close, because of the splitting up of the Republican Party into rival camps. La Follette, who, with his Insurgent Movement, began the work of disintegration, has long ago declared himself a supporter of women's enfranchisement, and his daughter, Fola La Follette, is a well-known lecturer for the Suffrage movement. La Follette is out of the Presidential race now, but there was a time when he seemed, at least, to have a chance of being nominated and of causing a further division in the Republican ranks, and it may be that his advocacy of Votes for Women had something to do with inducing his rivals to take the matter up. Be that as it may, whilst Roosevelt was still toying with the question and sitting carefully on the fence, President Taft, without having shown any previous signs of interest, suddenly came out strongly in support of it, not pledging himself to do anything, but declaring that women's enfranchisement was coming all over the United States, and coming as a necessary part of the evolution of democratic Government.

Thus all the rival Republican Leaders are supposed to advocate votes for women; Debbs, the Socialist Presidential candidate, also supports it, and Professor Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic nominee, alone refuses to declare himself. It may be that

official Liberal Party, and that Party began definitely to use the Federation for its own ends. Meanwhile the Primrose League had been formed in 1883, and in 1888 a Women's Liberal Unionist Association was started. Almost all the prominent women's leaders were now associated with the various men's political parties. The result to the women's movement was disastrous. The question of votes for women was deprecated by the Party Leaders, and women were urged not to raise it at all, in order to preserve Party Unity.

For the same reason all questions specially affecting women were allowed to drift into the background.

It is remarkable to note that from the formation of the Women's Suffrage Societies in 1865-6 to the year 1886, in which the Women's Liberal Federation was formed, the movement for women's emancipation had made very great strides.

Amongst other measures, the Married Woman's Property Acts of 1870 and 1882, the Infants' Act of 1886, which gave to the widowed mother the right to the custody and guardianship of her child, and the Bastardy Act of 1872 that gave the mother of an illegitimate child some claim for its maintenance upon its father had been secured. Women had obtained the right to attend the universities and to take degrees, the Municipal Franchise for women had been regained, women had secured the right to sit upon the school Boards, and Josephine Butler, W. T. Stead and their co-workers had wrung from the Government the Repeal of the O.D. Acts and the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1885.

On the other hand, except the right to vote for the newly-established County Councils, which was granted to women in 1888 and was but the logical corollary of the right to vote for Municipal councils, little of legislative moment was secured for women from 1886, the year which marks the time when the women's activities were first absorbed into ordinary party politics, until the rise of the Suffragette agitation in 1905-6. Thus for twenty years the women's movement was stultified by the Party spirit.

The accounts of the launching of the American Progressive Party, I must confess, cause me many qualms. I cannot

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help remembering that throughout the world's history great progressive movements have almost invariably been born in adversity, and have had to suffer persecution, calumny, and abuse. The Progressive Party has begun with what, as far as newspaper accounts go, appears to be the reverse of these conditions, but America is a new world, and we must always hope that the times will grow more enlightened.

Certainly we must hope that the new Progressive Party may be worthy the trust of Miss Addams and the other women delegates. The Party has been launched largely by the confidence and enthusiasm of women, and in common fairness the Party ought to work as wholeheartedly for women's enfranchisement as for any other plank in its programme; but the news in regard to the voting on the new constitution of Ohio hardly leads one to imagine that this is being done.

Early this year, before the formation of the Progressive Party, a Constitutional Convention was held in Ohio and proportional representation, the Initiative Referendum, and Recall, and all the other latest American expedients for enabling the people to express their will were adopted as part of the proposed new constitution—with one exception—the principle of Votes for Women, though approved by the Convention, was set apart to be voted upon as a separate amendment, the only other separate amendment being prohibition. We now learn that the new constitution, having been submitted to a referendum vote of the men of the State, has been adopted, but that the Votes for Women amendment has been defeated by a majority of two to one.

We must ask how Mr. Roosevelt's supporters voted on this question and how the officials of the Progressive Party worked for it. The Progressive Party may have done all they could for it, they may have worked as hard for it as they did for the whole constitu-

tion, but did they? That is what the women who support the Progressive Party must ask themselves.

The sincerity of a Party may be surely judged by its treatment of those who are without political power. And the Party that will take the service of women in the days of its weakness, expecting them to sacrifice their own great needs to safeguard its existence, will assuredly spurn them and trample them under foot when it grows strong. E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO MISS JANE ADDAMS

Dear Miss Addams,—I prize your action, not only because of what you are and stand for, but because of what it symbolized for the new movement. In this great national convention, starting the new party, women have thereby been shown to have their place to fill precisely as men have, and on an absolute equality. It is idle now to argue whether women can play their part in politics because in this convention we saw the accomplished fact, and moreover the women who have actively participated in this work of launching the new party represent all that we are most proud to associate with American womanhood. Without qualification or equivocation, I am for woman suffrage, the Progressive Party is for woman suffrage, and I believe within half a dozen years we shall have no one in the United States against it.

My earnest hope is to see the Progressive Party movement in all its state and local divisions recognize this fact precisely as it has been recognized at the National Convention. Our Party stands for social and industrial justice, and we have a right to expect that women and men will work within the party for the cause with the same high sincerity of purpose and with like efficiency. I therefore earnestly hope that in the campaign now opened we shall see women active members of the various State and County committees. Four women are to be put on the National Committee, and I trust that there will be a full representation of them on every State and County Committee.

While I am now addressing you I desire that this shall be taken as the expression of my personal hope and desire by all members of such State and County Committees, and I believe that I express the feelings of the great majority of Progressives in making this request. I have Judge Hotchkiss' assurance that it will be done in the State of New York, and I very much hope that it will be done in the other States. With great esteem, I am, faithfully yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

N.Z. WOMEN'S LETTER TO MR. ASQUITH

We have received a copy of a letter sent by the Women's Institute, Canterbury, New Zealand, to the Prime Minister recently:—

To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Sir,—As enfranchised women, owing their political liberty largely to the work of noble English men and women, who in the last century laboured for the civil and political emancipation of women, we again make protest to you on behalf of the devoted British women now suffering vindictive punishment for conduct called forth by the attitude of the British Government.

We believe that by the persistent refusal of the Government to acknowledge woman's rightful claim to full citizenship, England forfeits her position as the foremost Christian nation—the most advanced in civilization.

We know the manifold miseries of many of the men, women and children of Britain; and we believe woman's work is to assist in evolving social order out of social chaos; but until the complete rights of intelligent human beings are accorded to women, this ideal can never be realised.

We deplore class war, we more deeply deplore sex war, but we believe that there can be no lasting peace until the injustices which lie at the roots of the wars are remedied.

We, therefore, again appeal to you to amend your policy in regard to our women fellow subjects, resident in Great Britain, by extending to them the rights of citizenship. By such action your Government will, in our opinion, most assuredly further the course of social evolution.

Yours faithfully,

ADA WELLS (President Canterbury Women's Institute).

LUOY M. SMITH (Secretary Canterbury Women's Institute).

FANNY B. COLE (President N.Z. Women's Christian Temperance Union).

RUTH DAY (Secretary N.Z. Women's Christian Temperance Union).

So long as Miss Pankhurst confines herself to writing the political portion of the "Outlook" and keeps off British soil, we think the British Government will be perfectly willing to let well alone.—Bradford Telegraph.

A PRESS VIEW.

We congratulate Miss Christabel Pankhurst. She, or rather the law of the land, has contrived to throw a glamour round her name which will prove more perennial than the hardest brass. Numberless houses in the suburbs of London occupied by her well-wishers have been credited with hiding her from the talons of the law. If all reports are true, she has slept in full as many houses as those redoubtable energetic ladies Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth. Tradition will crystallise, doubts will become certainties, as they always do when the wish is father to the thought, and in house agents' lists two or three generations hence we shall read: "This house was slept in by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on her famous flight after the battle of Westminster." The Boscobel oak will wither and die with chagrin at the appearance of this new romance. And what adds to the romance is that all the time the sword of Damocles was wandering about the suburbs, seeking in vain for a neck to cut, the owner of the neck was quietly writing leaders for her paper in some shelter which even now is not disclosed, though Paris has proved to be her ultimate City of Refuge.—Evening Standard.

MRS. GATTY

By an error we omitted from the list of prisoners last week the name of Mrs. Catherine Gatty. She was sentenced to a month, with hard labour, for breaking a window (value 3s. 6d.) at Abergavenny Post Office. After having to fight for political treatment by means of a hunger strike, Mrs. Gatty was removed to Holloway in a very weak state. Her release was due on September 20.

SUFFRAGETTES IN CANADA

The Daily Mail correspondent telegraphed from Ottawa on Friday last:—"Much prominence is given in several Canadian papers to a statement that if the British Suffragettes come to Canada they will be denied admission as 'undesirables.' I learn that no such order was issued. The matter has not received serious consideration at the hands of the Government. Altogether it is unlikely that the Suffragettes will be interfered with unless they commit some act which necessitates official action."

"SCOTS WHA HAE"

In VOTES FOR WOMEN for September 6 we quoted a statement from the Press concerning Miss Johnston, who was stated to have been detained by the police in connection with some broken glass at Stirling, in the room when the Wallace Sword is kept. The glass was smashed, and a stone was found inside. Miss Johnston, who failed to appear on the day fixed for the trial, was arrested on Friday, September 6, in Edinburgh, and spent the night in a cell. She denied the charge, criticising the whole proceedings as irregular, and addressing the Sheriff-Substitute she said: "Your liberties were won with the sword; our liberties are being won with stones and hammers." Miss Johnston added that she strongly approved of the action of the woman who smashed the glass, and also agreed with the written protest found ("Your liberties were won by the sword"). The sword was but a symbol of how men's liberties were won. Women were fighting for their enfranchisement with stones and hammers, and these also were symbols—symbols of the freedom they yet would win. She considered it an honour to be associated with this action, but it did not follow, because she was in sympathy with woman suffrage, that every time she entered a museum she smashed something.

The Hon. Sheriff-Substitute Campbell said the evidence clearly and distinctly proved that the prisoner was guilty of this malicious act. He added: "I would not have alluded to this part of the case at all had you not made a public statement of your own feelings in sympathy with such acts, but I shall take this opportunity of saying that I think you are ill-guided in the action you are taking to draw attention to your grievances. I have to ask you to pay a fine of 40s. or to take seven days' imprisonment." Miss Johnston replied: "I shall take the imprisonment, sir, and I desire to say, sir, that our acts are not disgraceful acts. Since we have no enfranchisement in the constitution of our country, we have to fight with these weapons for our liberties."

The Protest Explained

On the same evening (Saturday) Mrs. Finlayson Gauld and Miss Muriel Scott addressed an open-air meeting in the Corn Exchange, from a cab which was decorated with the colours of the Women's Social and Political Union. Mrs. Finlayson Gauld declared, in answer to shouts of "Why did you break the glass at the Wallace Monument?" that the Wallace Monument had been desecrated in the ordinary sense to remind all Scottish people, and the people of the world, that the daughters of that brave man (Wallace), the daughters of this great nation, had still a great and an overwhelming desire for liberty. This sword of Wallace was valued as one of the greatest treasures in this country—(applause)—and the Suffragettes came there and smashed the glass—(disturbance)—in order to draw the attention of the people to the fact that their liberty was won by fighting. The Suffragettes were fighting for a far greater principle than that for which Wallace or Bruce ever fought, and if any one could show them one single constitutional means left at the disposal of the women to gain this great cause they would welcome him as a friend of the suffering women and children for whom they were fighting. In conclusion the speaker explained that Miss Johnston, who had that day been imprisoned, was the daughter of a soldier and the granddaughter of a soldier, and she (Mrs. Finlayson Gauld) considered it a great pity that the daughter of a soldier should require to fight to maintain the liberties that had been won.

Results of a Hunger Strike

Miss Johnston writes:—

On being arrested, I spent the night in a cell in Stirling Prison. It was a foul cell, only a board to lie on and wooden pillow. Blood-stained sheets were supplied. There was one utensil which gave out a foul stench. I was separated from the rest of the building by a locked-in corridor and stair. No communication with outside was possible; there was no bell. I am informed that poor prisoners, whose trials are adjourned for several days, have no better accommodation.

On being sentenced to seven days I was taken to Perth Prison. I was allowed to keep my clothes, but when the Governor came in he doubted whether he could allow it. I requested him to get into communication with the prison authorities of Scotland as to my treatment as a political prisoner. He promised to do so. Later in the evening (Saturday) he returned to say that I might keep my clothes, but that was all for the present. I waited till Monday, but as no difference was then made in my treatment I began the hunger strike, sending food down the ventilator. I also smashed window panes, looking glass, gas, window. The Governor then granted me a newspaper daily! But the next day, when it was discovered I was hunger striking, he came and asked me to state all I wanted. I made my requests—letter writing, food from outside, receiving letters and visits, and I had them all during the rest of my stay! My tea was sent in from outside that evening. The Governor explained to me that there were no rules for the treatment of political prisoners in Scotland, but

I am told this is not the case. Exercise was unsatisfactory. I only got out one hour daily. This he also said was the rule in Scottish prisons.

MISS MARIE NEILL'S STATEMENT

I was released quite suddenly from Holloway Gaol on September 12, after serving two months and two days of my sentence of four months.

I was sent to Holloway on July 10, and was put into hospital until Monday, July 15. Then Miss Walters and I were placed in DX Ward, and on requesting to be told why we were not given the conditions of Rule 243a, we were told we could petition the Home Secretary.

We did so on Thursday, 14th, but received no answer, so on the 18th Miss Walters, Miss Duval, and I began a Hunger Strike. On Sunday they forcibly fed us—Miss Walters by the tube. On Tuesday they had to release her. They fed Miss Duval in the same manner, but owing to some obstruction in my throat or nasal tube they had to content themselves with the feeding cup in my case. After Miss Walters' release I could not endure to know that Miss Duval was still suffering twice a day the torture of the forcible feeding, and I implored her to give up the Hunger Strike, especially as her mother was also ill in Birmingham Gaol. She refused unless I did, so I gave it up.

I was sent back to hospital. Then I steadily lost weight, and my throat being very troublesome, the doctor advised me to petition the Home Secretary again. As no answer had been given to the first petition, I signed another: it was lying signed on September 12, but had not been sent, when the order for my release came.

I was allowed a visitor once after seven weeks in prison. I am glad to be out, to work more determinedly than ever for the Cause.

MARIE NEILL.

POLICY OF THE LABOUR PARTY

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Madam,—The two editorial paragraphs which you devoted last week to my letter in the *Labour Leader* call for some reply. Your complaint that I have urged other men to adopt a less drastic policy than you have recommended ignores an essential fact. Whatever may be the merits of your suggestion—that the Labour Party should defeat the Government by voting against Home Rule—it is one which not a single member of the Party is prepared to adopt. The *Labour Leader*, speaking officially, had decisively rejected it, and my subsequent letter was designed to remind its readers that an alternative strategy is open. It cannot be your wish that the Labour Party, after rejecting your suggestion, should also lose sight of the plan recommended by its own conferences, of opposing the Reform Bill if women are excluded from its scope. I must add that, in my opinion, the suggestion that the suffrage can be won by a flank attack on Home Rule is neither politic nor practicable. The Labour members are representatives, and they are pledged to their constituents to support Home Rule among other things. What figure would they cut if they were to force a dissolution on the Home Rule issue, and then go before the electors with the strange confession that they wholly approved a bill which they had just destroyed? Mr. Redmond sullied the Irish flag by opposing one movement of liberation in the supposed interests of another. His methods are not a model to imitate.

I am more concerned, however, to urge that the policy of voting against the Reform Bill on Third Reading, if women are excluded, is not "ineffective." It would make a problem which the Liberal Whips could not ignore. If they responded merely by withdrawing the Bill, I think you would be the first to rejoice. But the probability is that they would prefer to see it carried. The prestige of the Government is involved in it, and it cannot positively desire a continuance of the present struggle. It has to face not merely militancy, and the defection of the less servile of the Liberal women, but also the extremely effective policy, anti-governmental in effect, which the National Union has followed at recent by-elections. Liberals are fully aware of these dangers, but they have never yet been forced by a decisive Parliamentary event to halt and review them and make a choice. The knowledge that if they will not give votes to women, they must either by withdrawing their Bill admit their inability to reform the franchise, or else risk a defeat on Third Reading and a dissolution, would force this choice upon them. Here is the Labour Party's real opportunity for service. I do not mean to convey the impression that I think it possible that the Government would, under such pressure as this (or under any pressure), formally and avowedly adopt women's suffrage as its official policy. Mr. Asquith's public pronouncements have made a formal surrender on his part impossible. But if once the Whips realise that it is more dangerous to refuse the emancipation of women than to grant it, they have ample means of securing the passage of a suffragist amendment. They have only to use in its favour the same obscure methods of unofficial pressure and suggestion which helped to secure the defeat of the Conciliation Bill.

I must, in conclusion, notice your state-



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GOOD APPOINTMENTS OBTAINED.

ment that "the Plural Voting Bill has already passed through Committee, and is ready to be reported to the House." This assertion, which you emphasise by italics, is altogether mistaken. The Plural Voting Bill was referred to the Committee of the whole House, and has not advanced by a clause or a line beyond its Second Reading. You have thought it proper to warn me that a man ought not to interfere with the tactics which women may recommend. We are all of us fallible, and you must pardon me for suggesting that when the leaders of a women's society base their strategy upon an error of fact so serious as this, some friendly discussion over ways and means may not be without its uses.—Yours, &c.,

H. N. BRAILSFORD.

When the *Labour Leader* argued against the W.S.P.U. claim that the Labour Party shall oppose the Government as a means of compelling the grant of Votes for Women, Mr. Brailsford wrote to the *Labour Leader*, saying, "You are right, I am sure, to reject the suggestion that the Labour Party should endeavour to defeat the Government in the interests of women by a snatch vote on some side issue." It is of this encouragement to the Labour Party to support an anti-suffragist Government that we complain. We cannot accept Mr. Brailsford's view that, for the sake of a one-sided Home Rule Bill, which is in itself an insult to women, the Labour Party are

entitled to betray the interests of the women of the whole Kingdom. If the Labour Party are not to force any measure of reform upon the attention of the Government because some other measure may possibly be imperilled, the Labour Party might as well not exist. For the Labour Party to oppose the Government unless and until votes are given to women, is not the same thing as the Irish Party's policy of wrecking Woman Suffrage. The fact, if it be a fact, that "not a single Labour member is at present prepared to make the enfranchisement of women a condition of supporting the Government," is no reason for ceasing to urge the Labour Party to adopt that policy. All politicians, the Labour Members included, are amenable to pressure.

The statement that the Plural Voting Bill has passed through Committee was made upon the authority of the *Manchester Guardian's* usually well-informed London correspondent, so we have erred in good company. It should be noticed, however, that the Government will be able, if they withdraw the "Reform" Bill quickly, to rush the Plural Voting Bill through Committee of the whole House. If Mr. Brailsford considers the policy, which he recommends to the Labour Party to be as effective as the policy recommended by the W.S.P.U., why does he believe that it will be so much easier to secure the Labour Party's acceptance of his policy?—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.

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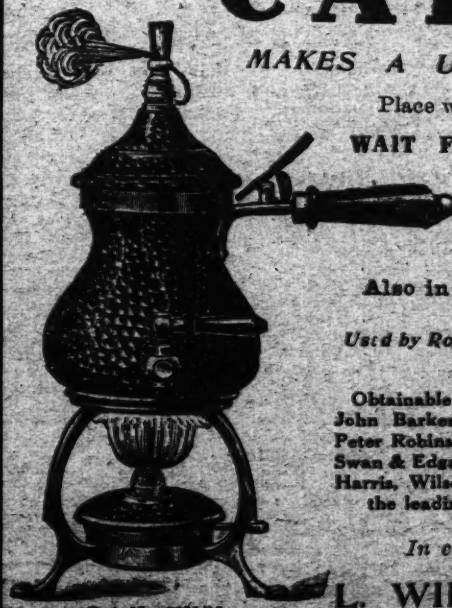
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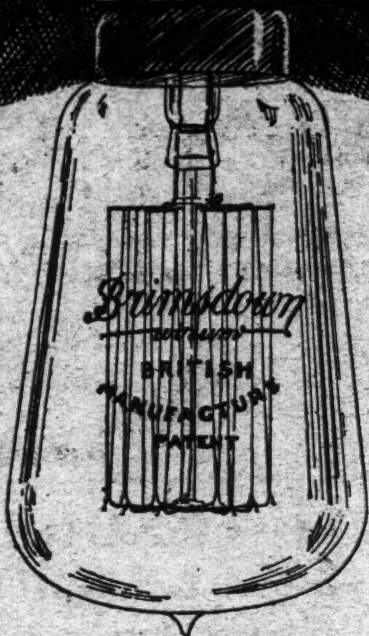


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HAMPSTEAD PETE AND FAIR

One of the most interesting events of the autumn will be the fête and fair to be held by the Hampstead W.S.P.U. in the Town Hall on Friday and Saturday, October 11 and 12. Members are hard at work over what promises already to be a great success. The fête will be opened on Friday by Her Highness the Ranees of Sarawak, and on Saturday by Miss Lena Ashwell. The help of the Actresses' Franchise League has been secured for dramatic performances, and there will be concerts, for which many well-known artists are giving their services. Special attractions will be the costume dances arranged by Miss Spong, and Miss Jean Sterling Mackinlay has promised some of her delightful Scotch songs. Aunt Sallies, hoop-la, and competitions of other kinds will add to the fun; and there will be palmistry and magnetic clairvoyant readings. A special feature will be the "lucky stall," at which Miss Eva Moore has promised to assist. You buy a half-crown ticket and draw a prize—of greater or less value, according to your luck, but no ticket will be "blank." The prizes will be "of infinite variety," those already promised or given including an antique china bowl, a gold bracelet (value £3), a leg of lamb, a silk umbrella, some old silver salt-spoons, and autographed copies of books presented by well-known authors. Then there will be the "white elephant" stall, to which friends contribute what to them are "white elephants," to be sold at second-hand prices to others wanting just those particular things. The colours, literature, and 1d., 6d. and 1s. articles of a useful and practical kind will also be on sale. To show the capacity of suffragettes in the "domestic" sphere, there will be a series of competitions, in which prizes will be given for the best cakes, sweets, pastry, blouses, and children's pinafores. Would-be competitors can get particulars from the shop, 178, Finchley Road. Contributions to any of the stalls from any quarter will be most welcome.

EASTBOURNE.

Members will be glad to hear that a shop will be opened first week in October; address, &c., to be given next week. Will any who can give tables for pamphlets and writing-table, also chairs and rugs, let Organiser know at once? All gifts will be most useful. Members are wanted for charge of shop each day. Books for starting library will be welcomed.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen. Temp. Offices—10, Southfields Road.)

Miss Joyce Withall, who, it will be remembered, is one of our militant workers, having been imprisoned only this year, was married early last month in Mexico City to Mr. Ronald Inglis, who has also done good work for the Cause.

MR. WILKS ARRESTED

Mr. Mark Wilks was arrested on Wednesday morning for the non-payment of his wife's Income Tax. Will all who can possibly do so join the procession next Monday, which will form up at Kennington Church at 6.30 (Tube, Kennington Oval), and march to Brixton Prison, where Mr. Laurence Housman, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and others will address an open-air meeting? For further announcement see the Standard.

NEW PLAYS AT THE COURT THEATRE

Mr. Leigh Lovel and Miss Octavia Kenmore, who have devoted themselves almost entirely to the plays of Henrik Ibsen for several years past, and who were seen at both the Court and Little Theatres during the spring, will make their reappearance at the Court Theatre during the autumn in a season of matinees. The first production will be "Arabella," a modern comedy by George Roston Malloch, which will be preceded by a tragedy in one act, entitled "Number 13," by Mabel Capper. Mr. Malloch is the brother of Mrs. Brailsford, and Miss Mabel Capper's name will be familiar to all workers for the W.S.P.U. Both Mr. Lovel and Miss Kenmore are well-known sympathisers with the Cause, the latter being a member of W.S.P.U. and A.F.L.

MRS. MANSEL'S ENGAGEMENTS

We regret to be obliged to announce that Mrs. Mansel has been obliged to cancel all engagements for the present on account of illness.

THE CHURCH LEAGUE FOR W.S.

Thanks to great help received from members of local Suffrage Societies and active support given by some of clergy in Middlebrough and district, we hope to have successful series of services and meetings there during Church Congress week. The devotional side of our work will be emphasised, special services being held at St. Peter's, St. Aidan's, and All Saints' Churches, Middlebrough, and at Christ's Church, Coatham. Full particulars will be published in the October number of the "Church League for Women's Suffrage" monthly paper, and handbills will be widely distributed in the neighbourhood next week. We cordially invite co-operation of all suffragists in this effort to rouse more enthusiasm for cause. Offers of help will be most gratefully received by Organiser, either by letter to the London offices, or on and after Sept. 25, at the local Committee Rooms, Free Trade Buildings, Grainge Road West, Middlebrough.—(Org.—Miss I. Corbett. Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.)

The following branches of the L.L.P. have passed resolutions condemning the omission of women from the Franchise Bill—Fulham, Kensington, Ealing, and Acton.

CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

W.S.P.U. General Offices: 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

BALHAM AND TOOTING.

Paper selling resumed last week with usual success. Members sorry to lose most successful seller, who is obliged to resign. Best thanks to Mrs. and the Misses Spearman, who have so kindly offered to help in keeping the "pitch," and carrying on work of paper-selling. A most successful members' meeting was held last Thursday, and matters of importance discussed and settled. The next members' meeting will be on Thursday, October 10, 8 p.m.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Cockedge, 12, Foxbourne Road.)

BOWES PARK AND DISTRICT.

Full meeting held Tuesday in Studio, Stouard Road; very interesting discussion on militancy. Mr. Victor Prout in chair. Miss Nancy Lightman held splendid meeting Saturday at Alderman's Hill. Many papers sold. Members asked to attend in full force Saturday next, King's Cross, at 3 p.m. (see programme). More paper-sellers wanted. Will those who can spare only one hour during week help?—(Org.—Miss Hilda Gargett, 4, Stouard Road, Palmer's Green, N.)

CHELSEA.

Committee have pleasure in welcoming four new members—Miss A. Edwards, Miss A. Hayes, Miss N. Keston, and Mrs. Rogers. Miss Naylor's meeting on Friday at World's End brought together large and interested audience. Paper-sellers urgently needed.—(Hon. Sec. pro tem.—Mrs. Temple Bird. Office—308, King's Road, S.W.)

CLAPHAM.

Prisoners' reception will take place at New Guild Hall, Wandsworth Road, Friday, Oct. 4. Tickets now ready, and can be had from Hon. Sec. Jumble parcels urgently needed. Please bring all your friends to Devon and Cornish Sale, Saturday, Sept. 28. Many thanks to members who have promised regular subscriptions. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Blake, 2s.; Anon., 2s. 6d.; Miss Thornton, 6d.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clara Strong. Office—84, Elspeth Road, S.W.)

FULHAM AND PUTNEY.

Open-air meetings re-commence Munster Road to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. Will members please support these, and also help in paper selling in Putney and Waltham Green? Miss Belle, Votes captain, is resigning her position, as she is moving to Wimbledon. Will any member volunteer for this most important work? Contributions towards shop-rent, and also towards the Jumble Sale, to be held at the end of October, will be most acceptable. Gratefully acknowledged:—Legal Defence Fund (in memory of Nurse Pittfield), Miss Cameron, 2s.; Miss Chard, 2s.; total so far, 8s. 6d. Will members make special effort to join procession from King's Cross at 3 p.m. to-morrow, so that Fulham and Putney may be well represented? Meet shop at 2.15.—(Hon. Secs.—Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss L. Cullen. Office—905, Fulham Road, S.W.)

HAMMERSMITH.

Very successful meetings held in Grove last week by Miss Naylor and Miss Kelly. Audiences very attentive and deeply interested. Papers very good. Many thanks to all who have helped, with such excellent results. The next Jumble Sale takes place Saturday, Oct. 12. Parcels can be sent at any time.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss J. Carson, 95, The Grove, W.)

HAMPSTEAD.

Members asked to make Fair and Fête widely known. Programmes and handbills can be obtained from shop. Contributions for White Elephant Stall and 6d. and 1s. stall particularly needed. Larger attendance Tuesday working parties hoped for. Members requested to buy tea, soap, jam exclusively from shop. Hampstead Heath meetings going better than ever. Speakers on Thursday last Miss Bonwick, B.A., Miss Kevel, Sunday's meeting addressed by Miss Hicks, M.A., and Miss Speakin. Record collection taken. Papers sold out.—(Hon. Secs. pro tem.—Mrs. Weaver, Miss D. Solomon. Shop—178, Finchley Road. Tel., 4900 P.O. Hampstead.)

HOENESY.

Offers of goods and helpers urgently needed, Oct. 12, Jumble Sale. This Union has been asked to take over North Hackney and Stamford Hill to work up for Victoria Park Demonstration. Members please work there after Sept. 21 instead of locally (see programme).—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Bonwick, B.A., 28, Weston Park, Crouch End, N.)

ILFORD.

Successful meetings held Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Members reminded of Saturday procession. Train leaves Ilford 1.30 p.m. Meet on platform, back of train. Members needed for chalking parties and open-air meetings. London campaign, East Ham, Barking, Manor Park, Ilford.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel C. Haslam, 68, Cranbrook Road.)

ISLINGTON.

Will all members give spare time to make to-morrow's procession a success? Bills are at office and chalking will be welcome during remaining two days. More paper-sellers are needed at open-air meetings.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss E. M. Casserley. Office—347, Goswell Road, E.C.)

KENSINGTON.

Two open-air meetings to be held every evening at 8 o'clock, and one meeting in afternoon (12.15), from Monday, 16th, to Friday, 20th, at various pitches on the route of to-morrow's (Saturday) procession between King's Cross and Tower Hill. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss E. Wylie, and Miss Fox addressed two large crowds on Friday night. Great interest was shown. Help is much needed from other local unions, both for speaking and bill distributing. Please call at 347, Goswell Road at 7 o'clock for meetings; open all day for bills. Thanks due to Miss Wylie for selecting suitable pitches and arranging with speakers; to Miss Fox for making the black procession flags, Miss Lomax, who is painting posters, and Miss Dalglish for shop-window poster. Friends are asked to make special effort to walk in procession, which starts King's Cross 3 p.m. (see programme). Gratefully acknowledged:—21 from Lady Home; 2s. 6d. Miss Martin, General Fund; and 10s. from Mrs. Raleigh for Open Air Campaign Fund. Thanks to Miss Sharp and the Misses Vane for Jumble Sale contributions, also to anonymous donors. Things are not coming in as last year, and sale very near. Please send to Mrs. Sloane, 41, Lansdowne Crescent, who kindly receives parcels.—Several new books and pamphlets for sale in shop.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Postlethwaite. Shop—143, Church Street.)

KINGSTON AND DISTRICT.

Will all members who can join procession to Tower Hill to-morrow (Saturday) form up King's Cross, 3 p.m. Urgent. Organiser away until 28th. Will members give as much help as possible shop stewarding and paper selling during her absence? All contributions for White Elephant Sale should be sent to Office daily. Also any articles and promises of fruit for Dutch Market. Please communicate at once! Only three weeks remain! Help of all kinds wanted. H.H. the Princess Sophia Duleep Singh is cordially thanked for her kindness in offering use of her trap occasionally for work of local union. Jumbles wanted at once for early sale. Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Heard, and Mrs. Dickinson thanked for help during absence of Organiser; also Miss Dransfield for undertaking linen table-cloth. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Bassell, 1s.; Mrs. Dacre Fox, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. Doherty, 6d.—(Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dacre Fox. Office—13, Union Street.)

LAMBETH.

Miss Steeds has sold papers weekly outside Brixton Station with excellent results. Office now open.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Hawkins, 128, Brixton Road.)

LEWISHAM.

Members please note office will be closed on Saturday, 21st, owing to Protest Demonstration at Tower Hill. Mrs. Bouvier and Miss Froude had splendid meetings at the Terminus. More helpers required. Members will regret Miss Okey's leaving Lewisham for Ilford. Many thanks to the Misses Okey, Williams, and Lambert for office chairs. Still room for more; also a wastepaper basket. More jumble goods wanted. Thanks to Miss Collett for contribution.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Christina Campbell. Office—1, Lewis Grove, S.E.)

NORTH ISLINGTON.

The first rally of season was a great success on Saturday afternoon, most of the members going on to meeting outside the prison, where Miss Hicks made a splendid speech. Miss Bely, my hearty thanks and appreciated as chairman. Members kindly watch meetings' list and help whenever possible. Picture postcards can be obtained at Office. Members will be helping funds by buying them.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Constance Bryer, Office—13, St. Thomas' Road, Finsbury Park.)

N.W. LONDON.

Will members come and bring friends to first At Home this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3.30, when Mrs. Kelley will speak as a Poor Law Guardian on pauper children. Miss Winifred Mayo will recite. See Programme—important meeting to-night. Articles needed for Jumble Sale. Helpers for protest and East End campaign.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell. Office—510, High Road, Kilburn.)

PADDINGTON AND MARYLEBONE.

Shop opens September 16, when all friends and helpers are asked to call and learn about proposed work for autumn. Usual meetings on Thursday evening, 8.15, will begin October 3, when Miss Hicks will speak. Paper-sellers badly wanted. All communications to be addressed in future to Mrs. Muriel Cook, as Mrs. Haverfield is unable for private reasons to do any work for the present. Open-air meetings start next Friday and Saturday at the usual pitches, and Sunday Regent's Park meetings are being arranged by Kilburn and Paddington Unions. W.S.P.U. alternates Sundays. Clothes of all sorts wanted for a jumble sale which is shortly to take place at shop.—(Hon. Sec.—The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield. Shop—52, Prad Street, W.)

PINNER.

Will members and friends please remember that Pinner wishes to present a parcel at next Albert Hall meeting. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. Verden, Hon. Treas., Pinnercoke, Pinner. There will be a general meeting of members at Rockstone House on Tuesday, October 8, at 8.15. It is hoped members will attend. It is a matter of deep regret that Miss Bessie Barrett is leaving Pinner. Another Votes Secretary is needed at once, also more paper-sellers. Will members volunteer for this work?—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Ferrero, Rockstone House.)

RICHMOND AND KEW.

A very large crowd assembled at Heron Court last Saturday (14th) to hear Miss Combs who opened our autumn campaign. Copies of Mrs. Sennett's pamphlet and Dr. Drysdale's brochure on the economic importance of the vote can be obtained from Hon. Sec. (Mrs. C. T. Clayton, Glenariff, Kew Road.)

STREATHAM.

Jumble Sale will not take place until middle of October. Mrs. Pilcher will be glad to hear from members who can give drawing-room meetings or arrange whist-drives. Hon. Treas. reminds members that September 23 is quarter-day, and invites contributions towards shop-rent, &c., which falls due. Gratefully acknowledged:—Miss Hovenden, 2s. 4d. (contents of money-box); Miss Tyson, 1s. A good rally of members at Saturday's protest procession is hoped for (see programme).—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. Tyson. Shop—5, Shrubbery Road, S.W.)

WALTHAMSTOW AND DISTRICT.

Autumn campaign has opened well. Miss Bonwick, B.A., and Miss Gibbs drew large crowds. Papers sold out. Monday, Sept. 16, Miss Hodge addressed Walthamstow Lodge of Good Templars on the effects of the Woman's Vote in Australia, and made splendid impression. Members asked to "chalk," and distribute handbills for Miss S. Pankhurst's meeting, Oct. 2. Also, to send contributions to treasurer for Albert Hall purse.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss L. C. Hart, 11, Sylvan Road.)

WEST HAM.

Hearty thanks to all members and friends who made shop-warming such a success. Also to generous donor (anonymous) of £3 for books and bookshelves. First autumn open-air meeting very successful; in future these meetings every Saturday; Maryland Point Station, 8 p.m. For important members' meeting see programme. Mrs. Randall, 12, Shrewsbury Road, Forest Gate, has kindly consented to receive parcels for Jumble Sale. Many gifts to shop gratefully acknowledged. More shop-minders would be welcome.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Hooper. Shop—32a, Romford Road, Stratford.)

WIMBLEDON.

Common meetings were resumed on Sunday last, and will now continue to be held throughout the autumn and winter at 3 p.m. Jumble goods should be sent in as speedily as possible to Tower Hill, plainly marked "Jumble." Stewards still wanted. Saturday, from 1 to 3.30; Thursday, 3.30–6.30; and Wednesday, 5–6.30. More relief stewards are wanted to take duty at short notice, and late-night stewards would be very welcome. More paper sellers urgently required, especially to fill temporarily Mrs. Fearer's place (who is called away by illness). Will members represent Wimbledon in the procession to Tower Hill to-morrow (see programme), and provide black flag? See notice in shop. Miss Lee will make train arrangements if processionists will immediately communicate with her. Please keep October 27 free. Remaining Albert Hall tickets should be secured by members without delay.—(Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lamartine Yates. Shop—9, Victoria Crescent, Broadway.)

WIMBLEDON PARK AND S. WIMBLEDON.

On Saturday night Mr. J. McVanley was enthusiastically received and appreciated by immense crowd. Much interest was evinced. Mrs. Scarborough chaired. Mrs. Dickinson will be glad if members will send in their subscriptions.—(Hon. Sec. pro tem.—Mrs. E. Scarborough, 5, Marguerite Villas, Copse Hill.)

WOOLWICH.

Welcome "At Home" to Mrs. Aldham fixed for October 2; notices now being sent out. Good meeting Eleanor Road last Friday (chair, Miss Gregory). Thanks to Mrs. Leigh for speaking. No meeting this week owing to Church League meeting, St. John's Church, Wellington Street, to-day (Friday), 8 p.m. Miss Gregory much regrets that, on doctor's orders, she must give up all active work for next few months. Papers selling well. Workers and paper-sellers wanted. Friends please call and see secretary. Miss Tomalin welcomed as new member.—(Hon. Sec.—Miss Clifford, 4, Heathwood Gardens, Charlton.)

Home Counties.

REXHILL-ON-SEA.

Miss Gibbs' speech at At Home on Tuesday much enjoyed. Will members please notice that postcards will not in future be sent, as meetings are held regularly each week, and name of speaker is always advertised on poster at station and in shop window. Gratefully acknowledged:—Mrs. Berlin, 2s. 6d.—(Org.—Miss M. S. Allen. Shop—Marina.)

BOURNEMOUTH.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak, St. Peter's Hall, Friday, October 25, 8 p.m.; chair, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, 5s. For Poster Fund, Mrs. Bulau, 1s. 3d.; Miss Morgan Jones, 1s. 3d.; Mrs. Durant, 1s. 3d. For Bazaar, Miss Symons, 5s. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Berry. Office—221, Old Church Road.)

BRISTOL, HOVE, AND DISTRICT.

Splendid meetings addressed at week-end by Miss Gibson and Miss Phyllis Ayrton. Miss Turner will be very pleased to see all members at her house on September 29 at 3.30 p.m., when Rev. Hatty Baker will speak on the White Slave Traffic. Many thanks to Miss H. Sloane for selling paper on Friday mornings. Tuesday, October 22, 8 p.m., Mrs. Pankhurst at the Dome. (Org.—Miss G. Allen, 8, North Street, Quadrant.)

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.

Many thanks to members visiting town for help with paper-selling. All members will be sorry to hear of Miss Hogg's illness. Who will come forward and carry on her splendid work in selling Votes for Women? Sale is gradually increasing, and must not be allowed to go back. Many strangers visited shop this week. Meeting in Fish Market, at which Miss Gibbs spoke. Large and sympathetic crowd. (Org.—Miss M. S. Allen, Shop—8, Trinity Street.)

LEITCHWORTH.

Members are now back from their holidays, and a vigorous autumn campaign is being arranged. A public meeting to protest against the treatment of the Dublin prisoners will be held next Sunday (see programme for meetings), and all members are asked to attend and bring others to support the speakers. It is hoped to have the co-operation of other societies in Leitchworth. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Goodliffe, Elm Tree House, Leitchworth Lane.)

OXFORDSHIRE.

Autumn campaign commences at once with return of Organiser to Oxford. Members are urged to attend first members' meeting, particulars of which will be announced in next week's report. Albert Hall tickets should be secured at once from Miss Cooke. There is much to be done this winter in Oxfordshire, and all help and suggestions will be most welcome. The first piece of work will be to find a suitable office in Oxford. Will members who have information or advice to give on this point kindly do so to Miss Pethick without delay? Gifts and loans of office furniture will also be much appreciated. (Hon. Org.—Miss Dorothy Pethick, 53, Woodstock Road, Oxford.)

READING.

It is hoped to hold sale of useful articles suitable for Christmas presents early in December. The first of fortnightly At Homes will be held at Palmer Hall, 3 p.m., October 3, when Miss Dorothy Pethick will speak. Will members give regular or even occasional help with the shop or paper-selling please offer their services? (Hon. Sec.—Miss O. L. Cobb, Shop—48, Market Place.)

ROCHESTER.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst has promised to open new campaign by speaking twice this week (see programme). Members please advertise these meetings. Handbills obtainable from Organiser and Miss Sharman. It is hoped that Mrs. Pankhurst will visit Rochester in October. Details later. All friends in district asked to subscribe something towards expenses of campaign, and to be ready to work hard to ensure its success. (Org.—Miss Evelyn Billing, 157, Maidstone Road.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

Miss Billing held open-air meeting on Friday evening. Please send any goods for jumble sale to office. Members' meeting in office on Wednesday, September 25, at 2.30 p.m. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Olive Walton, Office—11, Pantiles.)

WORTHING.

Members of the W.S.P.U. and friends living in or near Worthing are informed that Mrs. Zangwill has consented to become President of the Worthing W.S.P.U., of which Miss C. Home is Organiser. Splendid work is being done, and it is hoped that a contingent will come up to London to the Albert Hall meeting on October 17. Many thanks to Mrs. Richmond for jam. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Tarrant, 11, Liverpool Terrace.)

LONDON MEETINGS FOR THE FORTHCOMING WEEK

September, 20	Clapton, Uxbridge Road	Mrs. Davies	8 p.m.
" "	Forest Gate, 6, Hampton Road	Members' Meeting, Mrs. Drummond	7 p.m.
" "	Harringay, Burgoyne Road	Miss Bonwick, B.A. Chair: Miss Newstead	8 p.m.
" "	Harrow Road, Second Avenue	Mrs. Bonwick, Miss Frit	8 p.m.
" "	Ilford, 68, Cranbrook Road	Chalking Party	7.30 p.m.
" "	Islington, Penton Street	Miss Randall	8 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, Glengall Road	Miss Wright, Miss Jacobs	7.45 p.m.
" "	Kingston, 13, Union Street	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	Shad Thames, Curlew Street, Horsley Down	Miss Hicks, M.A.	12.30 p.m.
" "	Tower Hill	Mrs. Drummond	12.30 p.m.
Saturday, 21	Crouch End, Clock Tower	Miss C. Maguire. Chair: Miss Newstead	8 p.m.
" "	Edgware Road, Nutford Place	Miss Frit	8 p.m.
" "	Golden Green	Miss Winter, Miss Hoffmann	8 p.m.
" "	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss Wilson	12 noon
" "	Holloway, Jones Bros. Corner	Miss Hicks, M.A. Chair: Miss Darton	8 p.m.
" "	Holloway Prison	Miss Bonwick, B.A.	8 p.m.
" "	Ilford, Balfour Road	Miss Jacobs, Miss Wadson	8 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, Birchington Road	Miss N. Lightman. Chair: Mrs. Dickinson	12 noon
" "	Kingston, Coronation Stone	Miss Margaret Wright. Chair: Miss H. Gargett	7.30 p.m.
" "	Palmer's Green, Alderman's Hill	Miss C. Maguire	8 p.m.
" "	Richmond, Heron Court	Protest Demonstration. Procession forms up King's Cross 3 p.m. to march to Tower Hill	4.30 p.m.
" "	Stratford, Maryland Point Station	Miss Gwen Richard. Chair: Mrs. Huggett	7.30 p.m.
" "	Tower Hill	Members' Rally	4.15 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon Broadway	Miss Hicks, M.A.	3 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon, 9, Victoria Crescent	Mrs. Bouvier. Chair: Mr. J. Y. Kennedy	3 p.m.
Sunday, 22	Castford Tram Terminus	Men's Federation for W.S.	3 p.m.
" "	Clapham Common	Miss P. Ayrton, Miss C. Maguire	11.30 a.m.
" "	Ealing Common	M.P.U. Mr. V. Duval, Miss N. Lightman	3 p.m.
" "	Finsbury Park	Mrs. Penn Gaskell, Miss Jacobs	3.15 p.m.
" "	Hampstead Heath, Flagstaff	Miss Marie Naylor. Chair: Mrs. Tyson	3 p.m.
" "	Hyde Park, near Marble Arch	Miss Coombs	3 p.m.
" "	Regent's Park	M.P.U. Mr. and Mrs. E. Shaw	8 p.m.
" "	Streatham Common	Miss Gibson	8 p.m.
" "	Wimbledon Common	Work Party	2-6 p.m.
Monday, 23	Wandsworth, near Council House	Chalking Party	8 p.m.
Tuesday, 24	Clapton, Stamford Hill	At Home. Mrs. Drummond, Lieut. Gether, R.N., Miss G. Logan, Miss Paskenden, Miss Boyce, and others.	8 p.m.
" "	Hampstead, 178, Finchley Road	Fire-side Talks	8 p.m.
" "	Ilford, 68, Cranbrook Road	Miss Kelly. Chair: Mrs. Fraser	8 p.m.
" "	Kilburn, 510, High Road	Miss Bonwick, B.A. Chair: Miss Deam	8 p.m.
" "	Palmer's Green, 6, Stonard Road	Committee Meeting	8 p.m.
" "	Raynes Park	Miss Hopkins	8 p.m.
" "	Stamford Hill	Miss Gildewell, Miss Keovil	7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 25	Ealing, 35, Warwick Road	Miss Bonwick, B.A. Chair: Miss Newstead	8 p.m.
" "	Ilford, Milton Avenue	Prisoners' Reception	8.30 p.m.
Thursday, 26	Hampstead Heath, Flag Staff	Miss Jacobs, Miss Dalglish	8 p.m.
" "	North Hackney	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	Balham, High Road, Calster Road	Miss Richard. Chair: Mrs. Keeling	8 p.m.
" "	Fulham, Munster Road	Miss Jacobs, Miss Dalglish	8 p.m.
" "	Hampstead, Library, Prince Arthur Road	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	Harrow Road, Second Avenue	Miss Jacobs, Miss Dalglish	8 p.m.
" "	Kingston, 13, Union Street	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	Seven Sisters Road, Thane Villas, N.	Hostess: Miss N. Gornall	2.30-6 p.m.
" "	Royal Albert Hall, London	Thursday, October 17, 8 p.m.	

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

A Jumble Sale will be held end of October. Will members send goods early as possible to office. Protest campaign against treatment of Mary Leigh and Gladys Evans. More special handbills for distribution may be had from office. Poster Parades: Tuesday, 7.15 p.m.; Saturday, 11 a.m.; Wednesday, 7.45 p.m. Volunteers wanted; also paper-sellers. (Org.—Miss Grev. Office—97, John Bright Street.)

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Members please help at Mrs. Drummond's meeting, Sunday, September 22. Meet at shop at 10.30 prompt. There are still leaflets left which need distributing. All unsold tickets for Social must be returned to shop by Wednesday, September 25, at latest. Many thanks to Miss Stafford and Miss Garton for jam. Gratefully received: Miss Caryer, 4s.; Mrs. Fordham, 5s.; per Mrs. Ionides (6d. fund), 9s. Also several donations towards shop rent. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Swain. Shop—14, Bowling Green Street.)

NOTTINGHAM.

First fortnightly meeting, Monday, September 30. Will members call at office for bills to distribute. Meetings will be held at Friends Adult School, Friar Lane, at 8 p.m. Miss Burgess, Mrs. Wilkinson, and Miss Gill are organising rummage sale on Saturday, September 28. Will members send all they can to 6, Carlton Street on Saturday morning next, September 21, or Friday, the 27th, after 10 a.m. Men's suits, boots, and shoes are very valuable. Christmas sale to be held at offices. Friends please note, and send promises of articles suitable for Christmas presents—mince pie, jam, Christmas fare, &c. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Roberts. Office—30, Bridlesmith Gate.)

STRAFORD-ON-AVON.

Mrs. Drummond regrets greatly that she will be unable to keep her engagement to speak here on September 25. Will members who have sold tickets please return money to their friends, and consider the meeting cancelled? Gratefully acknowledged: Miss Mackenzie, 2s. 6d. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Mary East, Fairview.)

WALSALL.

For important meeting on Wednesday see programme. All members are urged to collect all they can for Jumble Sale on Saturday, October 12, when offers of help in selling are wanted. Tea will be served in office after sale. (Hon. Org.—Miss F. Ward. Office—19, Leicester Street.)

West of England.

EXETER.

Miss Clarence was speaking on the W. Coast of Scotland in July, and found most interested audiences. Since her return Votes for Women have been sold almost every week either at Lyme Regis or Seaton. Hearty thanks to Mrs. Borstorf, Miss Green, and Miss Matheson for their kind help. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Clarence. Coaxden; Mrs. Ramsey, Oak House.)

BRISTOL.

Miss Jessie Smith, who has been carrying on an energetic open-air campaign, finds crowds most sympathetic indignation shown at sentences passed on Dublin prisoners. At well-attended members' meeting last Saturday it was decided that Bristol's contribution to stall at Christmas Present Sale in London should consist of children's clothes of all kinds. Members please watch report for weekly work parties. Mrs. Trafford will still continue to take orders for our 'Clothing Club,' this department to be quite separate from Christmas Present Sale work parties. Financial year ends in October, when half-yearly balance-sheet will be issued. Will those who have not yet sent £1 promised please try to do so before end of financial year? Collecting books to be reinstated. Collectors wanted for different districts of Bristol. Will members raise money in every possible way to keep the work going in Bristol? (Hon. Org. Sec.—Mrs. Dove Wilcock. Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton.)

CORNWALL.

The crowded meetings held Redruth and Truro—Mr. P. D. Acland's and Mr. Hay Morgan's constituencies—were magnificent successes, under able presidency of Mrs. Tremayne (Garden). Audiences listened with deepest interest to Mr. H. Pascoe and Miss Annie Williams. Excellent collections.



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Carriage Paid one way in the Country.

Organiser thanks Mrs. Tremayne and members whose generous help made meetings such success. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Nancy, 2s. 6d.; Mrs. and Miss Powell, 10s. (Hon. Org. Sec.—Miss E. Williams, Glenafon, Devoran.)

WILTSHIRE.

There will be sales of things, new and old, during the coming winter in Trowbridge, Bradford-on-Avon, and Chippenham, where addresses will be given on Woman Suffrage. Articles for sales and names of helpers will be gratefully received by Mrs. C. H. Harris, 28, Innock Road, Trowbridge; Miss Green, Tery Cottage, Bradford-on-Avon; Miss Taffs, Bridge House, Chippenham; Mrs. Barnes, 5, Malmesbury Road, Chippenham; Mrs. Pannell, 5, St. Paul's Street, Chippenham; Miss Joan Pictor, Pickwick, Corsham. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Harris, 28, Innock Road, Trowbridge.)

NEWPORT.

The Jumble Sale held last Monday realised £3 5s. Thanks to Mrs. Williams, Miss Reed, and Mrs. Moon for helping. Members wanted to keep office open; also to sell paper in streets. Who will volunteer? (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Mackworth. Office—11, Stow Hill.)

Wales.

CARDIFF AND DISTRICT.

Organiser, who is returning to Cardiff this week, hopes members will make a special effort to be present at meeting in office on Wednesday, 25th, at 5.30 p.m. to discuss plans for autumn campaign. Gratefully acknowledged: Exquisite piece of needlework from Mrs. Clark (Truro), to be sold for the funds. Some beautiful lace also on sale at the office. Beginning on Monday, 23rd, the office hours will be 10 a.m. to 1; 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.—(Org.—Miss Annie Williams. Office—27, Charles Street.)

Eastern Counties.

CAMBRIDGE AND DISTRICT.

Papers sold out again last week. Many thanks to sellers. Mrs. Levett is kindly arranging meeting to be held at March on October 1, at which Mrs. Gether will speak. Further details later. (Org.—Miss Grace Roe.)

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

A Rummage Sale will be held in October. Useful articles of every description will be gratefully accepted, and may be sent to shop. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Lilley, Shop and Office—47, Rosemary Road.)

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Many thanks to Mrs. Schmid and Miss Ridley

for jam and crab apple jelly, which is nearly sold out. More jam is much wanted, especially blackberry, for which orders have been given. Many thanks to paper-sellers at Children's Harvest Festival. Members again reminded that Jumble Sale will take place early in October. (Org.—Miss Grace Roe. Shop—Dial Lane.)

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Autumn campaign began September 16. The Jumble Sale will be held at shop on October 7, so members please send handsome contributions. The more the merrier! The great event of season is Mrs. Pankhurst's visit on October 30. We have many members in Bradford, but only a small proportion who regularly attend meetings, &c. Will the remaining ones please come forward and help us to give Mrs. Pankhurst a rousing welcome? Paper-sellers urgently needed. (Org.—Miss Millar Wilson. Shop—68, Manningham Lane.)

LEEDS AND DISTRICT.

Will all members make special effort to attend Tuesday's tea to hear Secretary's report from headquarters? Subscribers wanted for Votes in Chapeltown district in order to get poster put up. For meetings, see programme. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Q. Palmer. Office—3, Cookridge Street.)

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Autumn campaign here promises to be a very strenuous one, and all members are urged to do their utmost to make it a success. Meetings will be held in the drawing room, Barras Bridge Rooms, on Wednesdays, October 2, 9, November 20, December 4, 18. Speakers already promised are Miss Abadam, Mrs. Brailsford, Lady Isabel Margesson. Members please note that office opens every Saturday afternoon. It is hoped to arrange a body of workers to canvass newagents' shops to have the paper stocked and the poster shown. Members wanting tickets for Albert Hall can obtain them from Organiser. It is hoped that Newcastle will send large contribution to collection on that occasion. Will members please send in their promises to Organiser, so that total amount may be forwarded. There will be two meetings held Mechanics' Hall, Jarrow, during Autumn—October 7 and November 18. Mrs. Crow is arranging social gathering for end of October; date will be announced later. (Miss Laura Ainsworth. Office—77, Blackett Street.)

SCARBOROUGH.

Members are asked to make special effort to attend meeting on Saturday (see programme). Many thanks to Miss Piper for taking over shop secretary's duties, and Mrs. Gill for taking charge of

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window. Thanks to Miss V. Hudson Harvey for constant work this summer. Much regret is felt at her temporary loss. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Nora Vickerman. Shop—33, St. Nicholas Cliff.)

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Albert Hall meeting tickets, price 2s. 6d., for sale at office. Jumbles can be sent to the shop for sale early in December. Tickets for Mr. Pethick Lawrence's meeting, price 1s., 6d., and 3d., to be had at shop. (Hon. Sec.—Miss F. E. Coxhill. Shop—26-28, Chapel Walk.)

SOUTH SHIELDS.

During autumn meetings will be held in Victoria Hall and Congregational Hall. All members are urged to attend the members' meeting at Mrs. Slotton's, 6, Wellington Terrace, when arrangements for speakers, &c., will be made. (Org.—Miss Laura Ainsworth.)

SUNDERLAND.

Meetings will be arranged in this town during autumn; details next week. Miss Abadam will speak in Sunderland on October 3. (Org.—Miss Laura Ainsworth.)

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Mrs. Pankhurst will speak in Town Hall on November 14. (Org.—Miss Laura Ainsworth.)

North-Western Counties.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.
Important members' meeting, Thursday, September 26 (see programme). Members earnestly requested to attend. Arrangements to be made for public meeting. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. F. W. Coope, 2s. 6d.; Miss Holden, 4s. 6d.; Miss Martin, 5s.; Miss M. Martin, 4s. 6d. (Hon. Sec., pro tem.—Mrs. Farrington, 118, Dorset Street, Haugh.)

MANCHESTER.

A social evening will be held on Friday, September 27 (see programme). Admission free. Members are asked to keep this date open, and to bring as many friends as possible. Work for coming winter will be discussed. It has been decided to hold public At Home on the first Friday in each month, at which there will be a special speaker. The first will be held on Friday, October 4, in the Onward Buildings. Members are asked to make these widely known. Further donations needed to cover cost of procession and demonstration. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Wallwork. Office—32, King Street West.)

PRESTON, ST. ANNE, AND DISTRICT.
Will members do their best to make At Home a success (see programme)? We hope to announce an important public meeting. Plans for beginning of Dramatic Section are in Mrs. Holden's capable hands. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Edith Rigby, 28, Winckley Square, Preston.)

WALLASEY.

Committee meeting held Monday, September 16, to arrange for autumn programme. It is hoped that members will rally round committee and give their best aid. Every effort is needed at present. "Penal Servitude or Votes" poster is being displayed at Seacombe Ferry, where thousands pass daily. Glad to see the placards exhibited each week by local newspapers. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Lee, 58, Belviders Road.)

Scotland.

ABERDEEN.

Goods may be sent to office for Jumble Sale, to be held in October. The sum of £15 must be raised to defray demonstration expenses. Members are therefore asked to get friends to send "jumbles" for sale. Gratefully acknowledged: Mrs. Riddell, £1; Miss Andrews, 10s. A good meeting was held Stonehaven on Saturday, when Miss Zetta Reid chaired. More helpers wanted for open-air work. (Org.—Miss Lillias Mitchell. Shop—7, Bon Accord Street.)

DUNDEE AND EAST FIFE.

Very many thanks to members who have kept shop and market stall going during holidays. A most successful protest meeting was held at High School Gates on Monday. Mrs. Renny, Miss Fraser Smith, and Miss Grant spoke. On Tuesday, Mrs. Finlayson Gauld spoke at large open-air meeting in Perth. Members are asked to remember Jumble Sale in October. (Org.—Miss Parker. Offices—61 Nethergate.)

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.
Good meetings were held Friday evening in Leith and Perth, and Saturday afternoon in Edinburgh and Stirling, where papers were completely sold out. Speakers were Mrs. Finlayson Gauld, Miss Parker, Miss Effie Macdonald, and Miss Melrose. Next week we hope to announce details of Christmas Sale, to be held in office a few days before Christmas. Would members start work in good time, so that we may have a pretty selection of acceptable gifts which ought to find a ready sale. (Org.—Miss Lucy Burns. Offices—27, Frederick Street.)

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.
Unanimous resolution demanding release of Mountjoy prisoners passed by large meeting working men Sunday, September 8, at Jail Square entrance of Glasgow Green, where meetings are now held every Sunday at 6 o'clock. Successful meet-

ings have also been held during last fortnight in Hutchesontown (Barnes Division), and also in Paisley. Speakers: Mrs. Crawford, Miss H. McLean, Miss Thomson, Mrs. Sara Wilson, and Miss Underwood. Special thanks due to Miss Soga, who, from small nucleus of two or three books, has gathered quite a good-sized lending library. More books wanted, also a bookcase. Books have been given by Miss Soga, Miss Burnett, Miss Wohlheim, Dr. Chapman, Miss Thomson, the Misses McPhun, Miss Caro Jolly, and others. (Org.—Miss Laura M. Underwood. Offices—502, Sauchiehall Street.)

CLERKS' W.S.P.U.

Thanks for Albert Hall subscriptions received. Tickets for meeting still on sale. Liverpool Street pitch promises to become a flourishing one. Has anyone else an hour to spare each week for paper-selling? Secretaries would be glad to hear of drawing-room or office where meeting for women clerks could be held. Parcels for Jumble Sale will be gratefully received. These should be marked "Clerks' W.S.P.U." and sent to Miss Casserley, 347, Goswell Road, E.C. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Cynthia Maguire, 39, Priory Road, W. Hampstead; Miss P. A. Ayrton, 62, Edith Road, W. Kensington.)

SPEAKERS' CLASS.

Hon. Elocution Mistress—Miss Rosa Leo, 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Hon. Sec.—Miss Hale, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

The public classes will recommence on Friday, October 4, at 7.45 p.m. in Room 72 at 4, Clement's Inn, when it is hoped that there will be a good attendance. Very many new speakers are wanted for autumn campaign, and these classes are an excellent opportunity for those who have never yet spoken to train themselves as efficient speakers. Miss Leo's private classes recommence on Saturday, October 4, at 4 p.m., at 41, Norfolk Square, W., by kind permission of Mrs. Ayrton. All names for these private classes should be sent to Miss Leo by September 25, and a stamped and addressed envelope enclosed for a reply. All communications concerning the public classes should be sent to Miss Hale. Both courses are open to W.S.P.U. members only.

RULES.

1. Members of the W.S.P.U. only are eligible.
2. The Class is held at 4, Clement's Inn, Room 72, every Friday, at 7.45 p.m. sharp.
3. Entrance fee, 3d. weekly, proceeds to be used for the purchase of educational literature.
4. The Library books are only to be kept one week, and must be returned or sent by post before the next class.
5. Members are limited to ten classes, and it must be clearly understood that no one shall be admitted to these classes except intending speakers.

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION

For Women's Enfranchisement

Two splendid meetings were held in Hull last week. Speakers: Mr. V. D. Duval and Mr. J. Ness (100, Linnaeus Street, Amble Road, Hull), Hon. Sec. of the Hull Branch, who will be glad to give to would-be members information re local work. The attention of members and friends is called to following forthcoming events: Public meeting at the Kensington Town Hall on Friday, October 11, at 8 p.m. (speakers: Mr. H. W. Nevins, Mrs. Lamartine Yates, Mr. Ch. Gray—who will speak on his prison experiences—and others); the Tower Hill demonstration on September 21, when members are urged to join procession at King's Cross at 3 p.m., and to form up behind the M.P.U. banner; and the Victoria Park demonstration, when the speakers on the M.P.U. platform will be Mr. H. W. Nevins, Mr. V. D. Duval, Mr. E. Shaw, and others. Will members volunteer to act as banner-bearers on September 21 and October 27? Meetings are carried on in Hyde Park, Brixton, and Wandsworth (see programme). The membership of the above Union is growing, and the Hon. Treas. makes an urgent appeal to members and sympathisers to give financial support to the arduous campaign now before us. Already acknowledged: £1.602 15s. 4d. H. Cohen, Esq., 1s.; R. Darby, Esq., 10s.; Mrs. Lehmann, 5s.; G. Jacobs, Esq. (in admiration for Gray), 4s.; Collection, Wandsworth Open-air Meeting (September 9), 2s. 4d.; Membership fees, 2s.—£1,503 19s. 9d. (Hon. Sec.—Victor Duval. Office—13, Buckingham Street, Strand.)

MEN'S FEDERATION FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

In the Kennington Triangle on Saturday the Federation and Tax Resistance League held meeting of protest against threatened arrest of Mr. Mark Wilks for non-payment of his wife's taxes. Speakers were Mr. Futvoye, Miss Hicks, M.A., and Mr. Mark Wilks, and resolution of protest was carried with one dissentient. Weekly meeting Finsbury Park on Sunday was a success. Speakers: Messrs. E. Futvoye, J. H. Jackson, and Victor Prout. Hearty thanks to members of Bowes Park W.S.P.U. for their activity in selling VOTES FOR WOMEN. We are again glad to notice that the Federation was effectively represented at Mr. Churchill's meeting at Lochee.

Dundee. (Hon. Sec.—Mr. Victor Prout, 28, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.)

THE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOC. FOR W.S.

Work again in full swing. Excellent open-air meetings are being held weekly in Camberwell and Peckham. Speakers and workers urgently needed. Public meeting will be held in Putney in October. Date to be announced later. Miss McGowan will be very grateful to members and friends willing to canvass, or in any way help to make this a success. Contributions for autumn Jumble Sale will be heartily welcomed at Office. (Hon. Sec.—Miss Gladys Wright, B.A. Office—8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.)

IRISH WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE

Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington made her first public appearance at meeting held at Park on Saturday, and was accorded a warm welcome and attentive hearing. Mrs. Connery presided, and answered questions, and over 80 papers were sold. Mrs. Cousins spoke at Beresford Place meeting, and announced that no further meetings would be held at that pitch this season. She thanked the audience for their constant sympathy and understanding, and hearty cheers were given at the close of this meeting for the movement and in favour of the granting of political treatment for Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans. The signatures to memorial now amount to 3,000. (Office—Antient Concert Buildings, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.)

IRISH LEAGUE FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

Fortnightly meetings have recommenced at Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, and the next one will be on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 p.m. Ladies and women living in London are earnestly invited to join the league, with view to securing emancipation of their countrywomen under the Home Rule Bill. (Hon. Sec.—Miss G. O'Connell Hayes, Emerson Club, 19, Buckingham Street, Strand.)

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETY

Newcastle visited Saturday. Mrs. Wadsworth presided. Mrs. Conbray and Mrs. Bennett spoke. At close of meeting secretary made reference to Mrs. Leigh and Miss Evans, and a good number of signatures obtained for petition to Lord Lieutenant, including that of Mr. Robert Thompson, M.P. Members urged to buy VOTES FOR WOMEN every week, as it contains announcements of our forthcoming meetings and reports of our work. Subscriptions now due. Monday next open-air meeting, Woodvale, 8 p.m. (Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bennett. Office—27, Donegal Place, Belfast.)

TEACHERS' FRANCHISE UNION

The Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, was crowded with members of London Teachers' Association on Friday evening, September 13. The Great Hall was full and an overflow meeting was held in the Library. Miss A. K. Williams, President of the association, occupied the chair, and the Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Woods, presided in the Library. The teachers were assembled to discuss the following resolution: "That this meeting of London teachers wishes to record its decision that it is in the best interests of Education that women teachers be granted the Parliamentary Franchise." Miss Bonwick's clear, forceful speech and Mrs. Dice's reasoned arguments met with interruption from an organised band of anti-suffragist members, whose behaviour was a disgrace to themselves and to the association. An amendment was passed by a narrow majority asking for a plebiscite of the L.T.A. This will shortly be taken, and teacher Suffragists ask their colleagues who believe in the principle of Women Suffrage to declare that it is the business of the L.T.A. to help to secure the Vote for women teachers. They are called upon to teach the duties of citizenship and refused the hallmark of citizenship, which is the Vote. Women members of the W.T. Franchise Union, watch advertisement columns of *London Teacher* for notice of meeting. (Hon. Sec.—Miss H. M. Townsend, 27, Muriel Road, Lee.)

A BOON TO WOMANKIND

The Bendable House Shoe is a positive boon to every woman. It is a revelation in indoor shoes—one feels inclined to say a revolution, so delightfully easy and comfortable they are. The Bendable shoe combines the daintiness of an evening shoe with the sturdiness and flexibility of a soft felt slipper. Yet they are as durable as walking shoes, and tread with "silence that is golden"—they never squeak. The fact that the Bendable shoe is so popular amongst nurses, being worn by them in the hospital wards all over the country, is eloquent tribute to their high quality. For real foot-comfort in walking, and durability and economy in wear, nothing can surpass the elegant British Bendable Walking Boots and Shoes. Their perfect shape and great flexibility prevents all foot soreness even when long standing is necessary. Every woman should call at the Company's Strand Showrooms, or write for the Free Booklet on Bendable Footwear which can be had post free from the Bendable Shoe Co., 443, West Strand, London, W.C. (Mention VOTES FOR WOMEN when writing.)

Two useful inventions, the work of a woman, have been recently brought to our notice. One is the loofah spring cleaner, for floors, walls, &c., and the other is the Empire cotton guard, a useful little appliance which prevents the cotton coming off the reel.

During the Dairy Show week, October 8 to 12, moving coloured pictures of the daily work on Miss Edwards' poultry farm, Coaley, Gloucestershire, under the heading of "Modern Poultry Farming," will be shown by the Kinemacolor Company at the Scala Theatre, London.

THE BEST-PAID PROFESSION

Some women are not aware that there is a profession in which they can earn a salary higher than that of the average man. A trained Masseuse can earn from 7s. 6d. to £1 1s. per hour. To become qualified takes from one to three months and costs six guineas. For particulars call or write to Matron, Harley House Institute, 66, Paddington Street, W. Tel. 3685 Paddington. Well-paid cases are found for those who qualify at the Institute.

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NO HOSPITALS OR HOTEL CONTRACTS TAKEN

MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

September, 20	Edinburgh, St. David Street.....	Mrs. Finlayson Gauld, Miss Scott, Miss Melrose.....	7.30 p.m.
Saturday, 21	Birmingham, King's Norton, "Cropshorne," Middleton Hall Road.....	Prisoners' Garden Party, Hostess: Mrs. Impey.....	3 p.m.
" "	Brighton, Sea Front.....	Miss Emily Davison.....	3.30 p.m.
" "	Edinburgh, Monnd.....	Mrs. Finlayson Gauld.....	5 p.m.
" "	Edinburgh, St. David Street.....	Miss Mcrose, Miss Scott.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Loughborough, Market Place.....	Mrs. Drummond.....	3.15 p.m.
" "	Scarborough, West Pier.....	Miss Saffell.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Southend, outside Technical Schools.....	Miss Elsie Mayne.....	3.30 p.m.
Sunday, 22	Altrincham, Moss Lane Bridge.....	Protest Meeting.....	11.53 a.m.
" "	Brighton, Sea Front.....	Miss Emily Davison.....	3.30 p.m.
" "	Leeds, Woodhouse Moor.....	Miss Saffell.....	3.30 p.m.
" "	Letchworth, Howard Park.....	Protest Meeting.....	3.30 p.m.
" "	Leicester, Market Place.....	Mrs. Drummond, Chair: Miss Crocker.....	11 a.m.
Monday, 23	Bristol, Station Road, Montpellier ..	Miss Elsie Howey.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Midland Road.....	Miss Jessie Smith.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	South Shields, 6, Wellington Terrace	Business Meeting.....	7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, 24	Bexhill, W.S.P.U. Shop.....	Miss L. Tyson.....	4.4 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Horsefair.....	Miss Elsie Howey.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Hallifax, Mechanics' Institute.....	Members' Meeting. Dr. Helena Jones	7.30 p.m.
" "	Hastings, Fishmarket.....	Miss L. Tyson.....	8 p.m.
" "	Leeds, 3, Cookridge Street.....	Mrs. Goodlife.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Letchworth, North's Café.....	Members' Meeting.....	8 p.m.
" "	Liverpool, 11, Renshaw Street.....	Dr. Ernest Jones.....	7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 25	Birmingham, Queen's College.....	Miss Elsie Howey.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Staple Hill.....	Miss Jessie Smith.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Bedminster Bridge.....	Members' Meeting. Miss Annie Williams.....	5.39 p.m.
" "	Cardiff, 27, Charles Street.....	Miss L. Tyson.....	8 p.m.
" "	Eastbourne, Eastern Bandstand.....	Important Members' Meeting.....	6 p.m.
" "	Newcastle, 77, Blackett Street.....	Members' Meeting, Hostess: Mrs. Talbot.....	7.30 p.m.
Thursday, 26	Bolton, Deansgate.....	Miss Elsie Howey.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Bristol, Broad Quay.....	Members' Meeting.....	8 p.m.
" "	Clacton, 47, Rosemary Road.....	Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Billing	7.45 p.m.
" "	Gillingham, King Street.....	Miss Dorothy Pethick.....	8 p.m.
" "	Leicester, Market Place.....	At Home, Miss Winifred Holiday, Tea	4.7 p.m.
" "	Preston, Lostock House, Lostock Hall.....	Members' Meeting.....	6 p.m.
" "	Redhill, Carlton Room.....	Miss Pridgen, Chair: Miss Howes.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Winton, Butler's Corner.....	Miss Elsie Howey.....	7.30 p.m.
Friday, 27	Bristol, Durdham Down.....	Miss Jessie Smith.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Bristol, St. George's Park.....	Members' Meeting.....	8 p.m.
" "	Cheltenham, 2, Victoria Walk.....	Miss Burn Murdoch.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Edinburgh, West End.....	Mrs. Finlayson Gauld.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Edinburgh, St. David Street.....	Miss M. Scott.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Edinburgh, Tolleross.....	Social Evening.....	7.30 p.m.
" "	Manchester, Deansgate, Onward Buildings.....	Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Miss Billing	7.45 p.m.
" "	Rochester, Northgate.....		

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIAGES.

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ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Room. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, cleanest, most comfortable bedrooms, with bath and electric light, breakfast bath, attendance, and light from 5a. 6d. to 10a. 6d. Street English provisions, terrace, garden, lounge. Managers, 4788 Gerrard.

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BOARD-RESIDENCE in Widow's house, suitable for two ladies in business; close to tram and elevated railway; select neighborhood; terms 15s.-24s. Ivanhoe Road, Peckham.

BOARD-RESIDENCE, superior, from 30s. Close Baker Street Underground and Tube. Red and breakfast, 2s. 6d. per day. Telephone 4339 Paddington. Mrs. Campbell, 5 and 7, York Street, Portman Square, W.

BRIGHTON, TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s. to 35s. Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

BROADSTAIRS, Dickens' Old House. Visitors for change, rest, or nursing welcomed; from 21s.; accompaniments; delicate children mothered; Dr. Oldfield's diets provided. Edwards, Lawn House.

COTSWOLD HILLS, Food Reform Holiday Home, 600 feet above sea level; delightful scenery and woods; invigorating air; vacancy for two or more permanent guests. Apply Prospectus Miss F. M. Kidd, Pitchcombe, nr Stroud, Gloucestershire.

FOLKESTONE, "Trevorra," Bouverie Road, W. Board-residence, excellent position; close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required. Miss Key, proprietress (W.S.P.U.).

LONDON, at 28, Kensington Gardens from 21s.; partial board; ideal house and position; private gardens; close Queen's Road Tube; comfort, cleanliness, quiet; excellent cuisine; recommended by the Queen and Lady's papers. Highest refs.

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LONDON, Board-Residence, 7, Montague Street, Russell Square. Superior comfortable home; most central for all parts; one minute tube or bus; inclusive terms from 5s.; bed and breakfast, 3s. 6d.

ON Heights of Udimore (300ft) near Winchelsea. Restful holidays amidst beautiful country. Old farmhouse; indoor sanitation; good table; delightful gardens; terms moderate. Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, Rye.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies. Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day. Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SANDGATE, 14 miles Folkestone, constant motor service; airy, comfortable house, facing sea; bathroom, electric light; board-residence, 27s. 6d. W.S.P.U.-6, Sunnyside.

SUFFRAGETTES, spend your Holidays at BRIGHTON, overlooking Shelter in garden for sleeping; home-made bread; terms moderate. Miss Turner, "Sea-View," Victoria Road, Nat. Tel. 1702.

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A SMALL FURNISHED FLAT to be let immediately; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bathroom, kitchen; 2 minutes from South Kensington Station; furnished with antiques; 22 2s. per week. Box 158, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

AT GOLDER'S GREEN, Large, com- fortable double-bedded room and pleasant sitting-room; suitable ladies sharing; bath, electric light, near Tube and bus. Box 162, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

CHARMING detached Cottages and Houses, built in historic park of 500 acres, adjoining magnificent golf course; 25 minutes from City; good gardens; prices from £375; easy instalments; rents from £22—Write (or call) to-day for free illustrated descriptive booklet, House and Cottage Department, Gidea Park, Ltd., 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, W.C.

CORNISH COAST, Comfortable Cot- tage lodgings, near fine cliffs and sands; good cooking; excellent locality for autumn holiday; recommended by Suffragettes; terms moderate. Mrs. Parter, Merton Cottage, Tintagel.

DELIGHTFUL Small Furnished House in country, near Malvern; low rent for winter to careful tenants; bath, motor-house, stabling if desired. Howey, Cradley, Malvern.

EARL'S COURT, Furnished Bedroom in lady's flat, with use of sitting-rooms and small kitchen, 12s. 6d. weekly—Particulars of Miss A. Coates, Pond House, Chingford.

FLAT, 2 Rooms and Kitchen; central position (London). Sparrow, c/o Minerva Publishing Co., Ltd., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

FLAT, FURNISHED, in Private House, large sitting-room, two bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom, garden; 35s. week; two extra rooms if required. 2, Dalmeida Avenue, Camden Road.

FOR SALE, Small Private Restaurant and Boarding Establishment in block of good-class flats (1,000, S.W. district; suit gentleman's profile over £100 per annum. Lady giving up through ill-health. Bargain for quick sale. Box 142, VOTES FOR WOMEN.

JERSEY, Well-furnished seven-roomed house for winter months, 200ft above sea level; bath, near sea, attendance if required. Miss Renouf, Green Hill, Gorey.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for Meet- ings, At Home, Dinners, Lectures, Refreshments provided. Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 253, Oxford Street.

NORTH CORNWALL, Furnished two- roomed cottage to let for winter months; near splendid coast, plate and linen, suit two artists, 5s. a week. Owner, Trebren, Tintagel.

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SUFFRAGETTE wishes to sub-let part of Flat in Golder's Green, bedroom and bathroom, one or two sitting-rooms. Write Mrs. Wyatt, Derby House, Hendon, N.W.

TO LET, for 6 or 12 months, small well- furnished house in Garden Suburb; six rooms, kitchen, bathroom, electric light, good position, garden. E. B. VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

TO LET, Compact, pretty, well-fur- nished cottage, with nice garden; one hour's journey from London; two minutes' walk from station; 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, bath, w.c. Box 160, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn. 24 guineas weekly.

TO LET, in pretty village near Brighton, furnished house in large garden, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom; low rent for winter to good tenant. Apply Box 156, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

TO LET, Pretty Furnished House in Cornwall, close to good seaside town (very mild climate and beautiful garden). Lorraine, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

TO LET, Half of well-furnished, com- fortable Flat of six rooms, in Chelsea; careful tenant only; one guinea weekly. X. L. Lytton Road, New Barnet.

TO LET, Small Furnished House, any period; 1 hour London; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); excellent sanitation; small garden; 2 guineas weekly. Box 154, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

TWO comfortably-furnished, modern five-roomed cottages, South aspect, garden, lovely country; sea; low winter terms to careful tenants. Box 44, Parkhurst Road, Bexhill.

UNFURNISHED CHAMBERS for Gen- tlemen; two now vacant; from 7s. 6d. each weekly; in nice Square near Notting Hill Station (not Gate). Apply, letter only, P. 152, Warwick Street, S.W.

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LADY, wintering abroad, will lend house- ful furniture to responsible private gentleman in return for top room, central, quiet London residence. Box 170, Apply VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

REQUIRED, a Small Cottage in Corn- wall, near sea, unfurnished. Apply Miss Marshall, Ivy Bank, High Road, S. Woodford, Essex.

WANTED, Boy or Girl to Educate with Boys at 10 and 12. Healthy country home; large grounds; vegetarian; Agnostic; references. Parents write: "Thank you for your great care." "Are well satisfied with his progress, mentally and otherwise." 15s. weekly. Charles Oliver, B.A., Tadley, Hants.

WANTED by Lady, in West or South Hampshire, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms (one as kitchen) in lady's private house. Box 172, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn.

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WANTED, Paying Guest; well-fur- nished house near sea, beautiful country, splendid air; very moderate terms. Miss Lea, Penryn, Glas, Nevill, N. Wales.

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LADY, qualified, wants engagements; good plain cook would train maid; orders received for home-made cakes; list prices forwarded. V. Bullock, Jems Lane, Cambridge.

LADY wants Domestic Work, charge of business woman's flat, or doctor's consulting rooms, very capable and reliable; good appearance. Write Box 164, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

LADY recommends good Laundress. Shirts, nightdresses, 3d.; sheets, tablecloths, 2d. and 3d.; dresses, towels, napkins, 9d.; maids, 1s. 3d. Linen returned Fridays—Osborne, Hand Laundry, 33, Osborne Road, Acton.

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SUFFRAGETTE, living in small country house desires capable woman to work house, help given; mother and daughter might suit; references required. Howey, Cradley, Malvern.

WANTED, Good General Servant for Maid Vale; three in family, good home, nurse kept; also young lady to attend to one child; vegetarians not objected to. Box 166, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

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DRESSMAKING. Suffragette recom- mends fellow member of W.S.P.U. for high-class artistic dressmaking; Parisian styles, first-class cutting and fitting. Madame Vera, 59, Hillfield Road, West Hampstead.

DRESSMAKER (Suffragette) with wide experience in cutting, fitting, and remodelling (best work only), visits ladies' residences. Highest testimonials. Terms, 7s. 6d. per day. Apply Box 698, VOTES FOR WOMEN Office, 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

MAISON Remond, Ladies' Tailors, 11, Polton Street, Euston Square, W. Recommen- ds his latest Paris styles in costumes from £3 up. Remodelling of old costumes for moderate charges. Send a card for his Paris models and pat- terns.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ANTIQUES. A Member of the W.S.P.U. wishes to furnish her house with old things, and would be glad to purchase old furniture, china, silver, and other household requisites from sym- pathisers of the movement. Write X.Y.Z., VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.

ANY amount of Children's, Ladies' and Gentlemen's boots, underlinen, blouses, smart costumes, and frocks suits, trousers bought; utmost value remitted. Suffragette Dress Agency, 163, Battersea Rise.

BECHSTEIN Upright Grand Piano, also Simplex piano-player, like new, together or separate; two perfect glasses and old spinet, great bargains. 11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

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ERARD PIANO, almost new; rich rose- wood; £25; overstrung; beautiful tone; less than half recent cost; perfect order. Write "O," Smith's, 10, High Holborn, London.

FOR Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Anemia, Barlow's Tio Powders. Over 60 years' constant testimony, 1s. 11d. and 2s. 6d. Most chemists, or post free, Halsey, Chemist, Barnard Castle.

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